The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Full Particulars of the Damage to the Steamship Pereire.

The Equality of Religious Sects Proclaimed in Spain.

Capture of Angostura by the Allied Army in Paraguay.

THE STEAMSHIP PEREIRE.

Full Particulars of the Recent Disaster—Three Passengers Killed.

HAVRE, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The steamship *Pereire*, Capt. DUCHESNE, sailed from Havre on Friday the 15th inst., for New-York, touching at Brest, which port she left the day following, the 16th. She experienced strong head winds and heavy weather almost from the start. The storm increased in violence until, when five days out from Brest, it became a furious gale which threatened the destruction of the ship. Heavy seas broke over her, carrying away entirely her forward deck cabin, the dining saloon for the second-class passengers, deluging the engine room, and partially disabling the ship. The storm caused the vessel to lurch tremendously, and the passengers and crew were thrown from place to place with great violence. The loss of life and injury to person on board are attributable to this cause only. At length on the 21st inst., the *Pereire* shipped an immense sea, estimated at a thousand tons, which completely flooded the cabin, and killed one of the passengers outright—a Miss FUNCKELBURG, from Germany. The storm coming from the west, Capt. DUCHESNE being doubtful of his ability to successfully ride it out, thought it prudent to put the vessel about, which was done, and she arrived safely at Havre on the 26th inst. As before stated, three of the crew and three of the second-class passengers were killed, and many others injured. The injuries, however, were mainly slight, and all are now doing well. Mr. CALLAGHAN, a Catholic priest, Mr. FOULQUIER, a Frenchman, and Miss FUNCKELBURG, were the only passengers killed. The latter had her neck broken. None of the first-class passengers were injured. The *Pereire's* passengers will go forward to New-York in the *St. Laurent* next Saturday.

Before the arrival of the *Pereire* at Havre the passengers assembled in the cabin and unanimously passed resolutions complimenting the commander of the ship, Capt. DUCHESNE, for his courage and seamanship, as demonstrated not only in the present case, but many times before, and especially in the collision of the *Vesta* with the *Arctic* on the American coast years ago.

SPAIN.

The Equality of Religious Sects Proclaimed.

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Provisional Government, for the purpose of preventing the repetition of such outrages as the one just perpetrated at Burgos, has issued a decree establishing the equality of religious sects before the law.

AUSTRIA.

Destructive Fire at Trieste.

TRIESTE, Thursday, Jan. 28.

An extensive fire occurred in the business portion of the city last night. The Customhouse, the railroad depot in the vicinity, and several Government warehouses were destroyed.

PARAGUAY.

Capture of Angostura by the Allies—Flight of Lopez.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Later news has been received from the seat of war in Paraguay *via* Rio Janeiro.

The town of Angostura, to which the Paraguayans retreated after the battle at Villetta, was soon afterward captured by the Allied forces, and LOPEZ fled with the remainder of his army into the interior. Gen. MACMAHON, the American Minister, still accompanied President LOPEZ. Admiral DAVIS was at Buenos Ayres.

CUBA.

Capture of Volunteers for the Insurgent Army—A Suspected Schooner Released.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Spanish man-of-war *Venandito*, after a sharp chase, captured near Romano Key an English schooner, hailing from Nassau. A party of twenty-two native Cubans were found on board of the vessel. They were on their way to join the insurgents in this island. It is reported that during the chase the men on the schooner, seeing that capture was inevitable, threw overboard a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Spanish accounts continue to represent that the insurgents in the Eastern Department, in large numbers, are presenting themselves to the authorities and claiming the benefits of the amnesty proclamation.

The wrecking schooner *Arrieta*, seized on suspicion, has after investigation been released, there being no evidence that she was engaged in carrying supplies to the rebels.

The charges against Capt. ADAMS, of the steamer *Morro Castle*, for carrying passengers without passports, have been dismissed.

Since the recent disturbances in the city, the theatres and all other places of public amusement have been closed.

The Arkansas Outrages—The Conduct of the Militia.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Gov. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, says in regard to affairs in the State, that the militia had committed some outrages, for which as far as practicable, they had been summarily dealt with. The militia acted as well as any troops would under similar circumstances. Many outrages had been committed by marauders, following in the wake of, and representing themselves to be militiamen. The militia officers had instructed the citizens to shoot down such pretenders. Another cause of the reported outrages is the fact that the organization of a Commissary train being impracticable, he had ordered the officers to subsist their commands off the country and give vouchers for supplies where the the claimants could establish their loyalty. He was determined to cure the evil for all time to come, making sharp, short, decisive work of it. Several counties are still under martial law, but the number of these, as well as the militia force, is being reduced as fast as possible.

The Georgia Legislature—Inquiries Regarding the Kuklux.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 28.

A joint committee of the Legislature has been appointed to inquire whether any money has been drawn from the Treasury except by appropriations made by law, and whether any money has been drawn by Executive warrants without authority of law. The Committee are invested with power to send for persons and papers and enter at once upon their duties. The result of the investigation is to be reported to the General Assembly. A committee of one from the Senate and two from the House has been appointed to visit those sections of the State where it is reported that lawless men are roving about and threatening the lives of both whites and blacks, and otherwise disturbing the tranquility of the community. If the Committee find the reports true they are instructed to report why the civil authority is not exercised to suppress the same. The Speaker of the House is in favor of appointing a special committee to go to Washington to consult with Congress on the status of the State. The Committee spoken of consists of HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and other distinguished Georgians.

BILLIARDS.

The Great Match at Montreal Between Dion and Foster—Dion the Winner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Friday, Jan. 29—2 A. M.

At 8:20 o'clock last night the match for $2,000, between JOSEPH DION, of this city, and MELVIN FOSTER, of New-York, was begun in Mechanics' Hall, which was crowded almost to its utmost capacity. About sixty billiard players from the States were present, nearly all the prominent ones of New-York being of the number. DION was umpired by his brother, CYRILLE, and FOSTER alternately by Messrs. C. O'CONNOR and JAS. E. BOYLE. FOSTER won the lead and in the second inning scored 73. DION here got the balls together, and had made 103, when, in accordance with a special rule made before the game began, the referee refused him permission to drive the balls out of the corner. DION demurred, and there was a delay of 20 minutes. At last he decided that he would play on, but under protest. A diagram of the balls was drawn up, and DION's umpire announced that he would refer the matter to MICHAEL PHELAN. Having to drive the balls away from the crotch, DION finished at 120. In the thirteenth inning he made a run of 208, which placed him at 465, while his opponent was but 191. The betting, which had been even, was now 150 to 75 against FOSTER. That player shortly afterward quickly, by one of 355, scored in superb style. This advanced him to 892, DION being 710. On the thirty-third inning, when FOSTER stood at 1,116, DION finished the game with run of 105. The average was 36.3. The playing on both sides was excellent. DION was extremely lucky at times, and made several scratches, FOSTER not one. The game was at any time either man's, and the result more dependent upon luck than anything else.

A Protest from Boston Merchants against the Alabama Treaty.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

A petition to the Senate of the United States signed by Hon. GEORGE B. UPTON and others against the confirmation of the Alabama Claims Treaty has been placed at the Merchants' Exchange for signatures. The petitioners say:

"This so-called treaty proposes to put upon the same footing claims by British subjects which have arisen under a disagreement in regard to the ordinary forms of neutrality and claims of our own citizens upon the British Government for piracies committed by British built, British manned and British armed vessels; by vessels and armaments which left British ports, under protection of the British flag, and burned American ships upon the high seas without taking them into port for condemnation, and without any action being taken upon the part of the said British Government, when these atrocities were laid before it, to prevent the same; but, on the contrary, these pirates were everywhere received with rejoicing when visiting British ports, and when the notorious builder of one of them boasted of the same in the British Parliament, of which he was a member, he was received with cheers and expressions of satisfaction. This shows, in the opinion of your memorialists, the *animus* of the British Government toward the Government of the United States."

Gen. Sherman Going to New-Orleans.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Gen. SHERMAN and his Secretary, Col. DAYTON, with their families, leave for New-Orleans today. The statement made yesterday that Gen. SHERIDAN was daily expected from the Plains is incorrect.

A resolution, introduced in the Legislature yesterday, providing for the admission of members of the House elected from counties, the election returns from which were not counted by the Secretary of State, was tabled.

AUGUSTA M. ST. CLAIR, the lecturer, died at Salt Lake yesterday.

An Omaha dispatch says a large number of the Indians are hunting on the Republican. Acting Gov. HALL, of Colorado, has issued a proclamation warning the military and civilians from interference, as the Utes are friendly, and have a treaty with the Government.

A San Francisco Protest Relative to the Alaska Fur Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 28.

A memorial to Congress was circulated in this city yesterday, and signed by many of the principal merchants, against the passage of Senator COLE's Alaska bill, with the clause granting to the successors of the Russian-American Fur Company the franchises held by that Company previous to the transfer of that Territory to the United States, thus creating a grievous monopoly, and consigning the people of Alaska to a system of vassalage degrading to humanity.

Anti-Slavery Society Reunion in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

A large number of the members of the Anti-Slavery Society and their friends assembled this evening at Horticultural Hall to have a social reunion preceding the last meeting of the Society, which is to be held to-morrow. The hall was crowded, and WENDELL PHILLIPS presided. Letters were read from JOHN G. WHITTIER and JOHN OLIVER, of Richmond. Speeches were made by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Col. O. T. WALKER and others. A magnificent supper was served for the entire company.

Commodore Purviance Assaulted and Robbed in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Jan. 28.

Commodore HUGH Y. PURVIANCE was attacked last night near his residence by three desperadoes, knocked down and robbed of a valuable gold watch and a pocket-book containing $10. Commodore PURVIANCE was in command during the war, and was with his ship at the fight between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*. He is now on the retired list. The physicians say that he is dangerously if not fatally injured.

Republican State Convention Called in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Republican State Central Committee has called a State Convention for March 9, to nominate candidates for State offices.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The direct trade meeting called to assemble in Knoxville, Tenn., has been postponed by order of the Commissioners until the assembling of the Commercial Convention in Memphis next May.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company was held yesterday. The stockholders voted to sustain the action of the directors in protesting against the transfer of the lease by the Atlantic and Great Western to the Erie Railroad. The new Board was authorized to take measures to receive the control of the road, it being claimed that under the laws of Ohio, the Atlantic and Great Western has forfeited its lease of the Cleveland and Mahoning Road by attempting to transfer to a corporation outside of Ohio.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—CHARLES B. C[illegible], a freight agent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, formerly of Lockport, N. Y., attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head and left side. He was laboring under despondency, induced by sickness with no hope of recovery.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 28.—It is asserted by the friends of the local Government that, although requested through the Lieutenant-Governor to send a Representative, with Messrs. HOWE and MCLELLAN to Ottawa, they declined to do so. The Repeal League held a private meeting and appointed a Secretary and Council.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28.—A Woman's Rights Convention, under the auspices of the "Sorosis" Society, will be held here on the 11th of February next. ANNA DICKINSON will be present. Mrs. STANTON and other advocates of woman's rights are expected.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 28.—The Merchants' National Bank, of Little Rock, has suspended. Its liabilities are reported to be very heavy, the greater part of which falls on the Government and New-York.

WASHINGTON.

The Reconstruction of Georgia—A New Indian Department to be Made—Gen. Grant and his Visitors.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The attitude of the State of Georgia and the probable action of Congress in regard to her representation in Congress is at last beginning to assume shape. The Senate Judiciary Committee have already reported against the admission of her Senators, and during the discussion of the Wimpy vs. Christy contested election case from that State in the House to-day, some important developments were made as to what conclusions many prominent Republicans are coming to. The motion was to postpone this case until the Reconstruction Committee report on Georgia's *status*, and, as reasons therefor, it was remarked by several that there was no knowing but that they might yet be obliged to unseat the six members who have been admitted. This will be taking the bull by the horns in a very bold manner, and the proposition begins to startle some people. If the House Committee take the same ground as is taken in the Senate, there can be no other result. The Reconstruction Committee were instructed to-day, on motion of Mr. PAINE, to consider and report on this question of Georgia's representation at once.

THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The Senate Indian Committee have finally arrived at some definite action as to what they will do about the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. At their meeting to-day they abandoned the idea heretofore agreed upon of making the Bureau a separate Department, with a Cabinet officer at its head, and instructed the Chairman, Senator HENDERSON, to report a bill taking the management of the Bureau from the Interior Department, and putting it in charge of a Commissioner, directly responsible to the President, in the same manner that the Department of Agriculture is now conducted. The bill further provides that all Indians shall be put upon reservations as rapidly as possible, and while on such reservations shall be subject to the control of the Department. But all Indians who refuse to go on reservations, or leave them for hostile or other improper purposes, and all predatory and roving bands, shall be entirely subject to military control. Senator HENDERSON immediately prepared the bill and introduced it just before the Senate adjourned. It is looked upon as a just and practicable compromise between the measure for an entire transfer to the War Department, and the proposition to let matters remain as they are. In connection with this subject Senator WILSON introduced a bill providing that all supplies required by the Indian Bureau shall be furnished upon requisition therefor by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, approved by the Secretary of War. Under the present system there is absolutely no check imposed, and this feature will materially improve the bill reported from the Committee.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS.

Gen. GRANT's headquarters are becoming so largely besieged by visitors, most of whom simply call to pay their respects, and are not on important business, that he was compelled to give notice today that hereafter he would receive no visitors except between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. Only by a strict enforcement of this order can time be afforded for the transaction of the necessary public business. About 10 o'clock to-day Gen. GRANT visited the Capitol, and was on the floor of the House for a short time. He did not lack for attention, and at times held almost a levée with his friends.

THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

Gen. RAASLOFF presented the views of the Danish Government relative to the purchase of St. Thomas to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day, and the Committee have now the whole subject under consideration. The grounds on which the Danish authorities claim that the United States are bound to complete the purchase are not very satisfactory to the Committee, and the probabilities are that an adverse report will be presented on the subject.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The examination into the Wells-Fargo contract was continued to-day. Mr. BARNEY, President, and Mr. OTIS, Secretary, gave their testimony. It was to the effect that no amount of capital and no force of human energy could prevent occasional delays in the mails at this season. The Company could carry from four thousand five hundred to six thousand pounds per day. Frequently no mail arrived by railroad for three or four days. Then twenty thousand pounds would come in at once, and as a matter of unavoidable necessity it could not all go forward at once, but all did go as rapidly as they could get it off. They further stated that if they had known the progress of the railroad was to be so rapid they would not have taken the contract at the present price. As they will have all the expense and hardship of the unprofitable Winter service, and none of the service of the Summer months, when expenses are less and service lighter. They also testified that no member of Congress nor any Government officer was interested in the contract, or held any of the stock of the Company.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

The Alaska investigation will be continued to-morrow by the examination of one A. W. ADAMS, a New-York witness.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

There was a long debate in the Senate to-day on the question of the Constitutional Amendment regulating the suffrage. FOWLER, of Tennessee, delighted the advocates of woman suffrage by entering his protest against the passage of the amendment unless it included both sexes. The opposition endeavored to pin the Republican members down to that plank in the Chicago Platform which says that the question of suffrage was in the loyal States for the people, and in the Southern States for Congress, and this was about the strongest point made against the bill. Pending discussion on the subject, the Senate went into Executive session, and the debate will be continued to-morrow, unless it should be postponed for the purpose of taking up the Finance bill of Mr. SHERMAN.

ARREST FOR CONTEMPT.

The House to-night directed the Speaker to issue a warrant for the arrest of HENRY JOHNSON, of New-York, for contempt, in having refused to respond to the subpoena of the New-York Election Frauds Committee.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

Application was made to-day by a committee of citizens, to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the unfinished portion of the new wing of the Treasury for the purpose of an inauguration ball. The application was granted, so far as the Secretary was concerned. A precedent is found in the use of the unfinished north wing of the Patent Office four years ago.

AMUSEMENTS.

The streets are alive to-night with the buzz and whirl of the fashionable people. Half a dozen parties and receptions, and a grand soirée dansante at WILLARD's are the attractions.

BRIDGING THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

The Senate Post Office Committee reported to-day in favor of ratifying the action of the Connecticut Legislature allowing bridges to be be built across the Connecticut River. It was the intention of the Committee to take up the subject of the postal telegraph system, but the discussion of other questions relative to steamship lines, principally, occupied so long a time that there was no opportunity to hear the statements of Mr. ORTON and others of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who desire to be heard in opposition to the proposed change of the telegraph business of the country.

AN ODIOUS COMPARISON.

It will be interesting for your long-suffering, patient, enduring, tax-paying New-Yorkers to learn that a comparison of the cost of the magnificent Treasury building with that of your new Courthouse, up to the present date, shows that a larger amount of money has been expended on the latter than on the former.

SHIPPING DESTROYED BY THE REBELS.

The Secretary of State has been requested by the House to furnish such information as may be in his possession relating to the destruction by rebel vessels during the late war of American vessels, giving the names, character, ownership and value of the vessels and cargoes destroyed or taken; also a statement of the damages claimed by the persons whose vessels and property were destroyed or captured.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

The morning hour of the House for the last three days has been occupied by a general bill reported from the Pensions Committee, prescribing certain restrictions in the granting of pensions. One of these sections virtually provides that every soldier's widow must prove, if required, that she is not a prostitute before a pension can be either granted or paid. A bitter discussion attends the subject, as a matter of course, and the lack of morality and wisdom of the measure is being vigorously assailed.

THE SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate held an Executive session to-day, but, in accordance with the action of the caucus of Republican Senators a few days ago, none of the important nominations were taken up. The nominations recently sent in were referred to their appropriate Committees. There was a vigorous and spicy discussion on the order of business in the Senate. A Postmaster was confirmed for an unimportant town in the West, but beyond this nothing of interest was transacted.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The following is an abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in January, 1869, before the commencement of business:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$643,095,736 84
Overdrafts	1,705,138 34
United States bonds to secure circulation	338,899,950 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	34,428,350 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	34,996,800 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	20,098,052 33
Due from approved redeeming agents	65,692,412 64
Due from National Banks	36,021 869 68
Due from other banks and bankers	7,768,655 65
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	23,268,991 65
Current expenses	3,257,627 36
Premiums	1,645,359 52
Checks and other cash items	142,405,590 15
Bills of National Banks	14,665,932 00
Bills of other banks	168,225 00
Fractional Currency	2,278,733 39
Specie	29,690,960 80
Legal-tender notes	87,980,728 00
Compound interest notes	126,310 00
Three per cent. certificates	52,075,000 00
Total	$1,539,669,921 38

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$418,858,931 00
Surplus fund	81,159,936 52
Undivided profits	35,273,719 89
National Bank notes outstanding	294,352,967 00
State Bank notes outstanding	2,734,669 00
Individual deposits	568,333,184 63
United States deposits	13,143,021 37
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	3,381,646 71
Due to National Banks	95,446,899 52
Due to other banks and bankers	26,984,945 74
Total	$1,539,669,921 38

There are 1,626 banks in active operation, the reports of which are included in the above abstract, in addition to which there is one bank in Oregon and one in Montana from which no reports have yet been received.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The Customs receipts from Jan. 18 to 23, inclusive, are as follows:

Boston	$369,357
New-York	2,601,878
Philadelphia	131,177
Baltimore	228 331
New-Orleans, from Dec. 28 to 31	34,369
San Francisco, from Dec. 28 to 31	85,025
Total	$3,450,137

VIRGINIA RECONSTRUCTION.

C. H. WHITTLESEY concluded his argument this morning before the Reconstruction Committee, against the removal of the disabilities from judicial and other officers in Virginia, and against the plan of the Committee of nine. Col. J. B. BALDWIN spoke briefly in defence of the Virginia Legislature of 1866. He said the labor measures were adopted after consultation with the principal officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the vagrancy law was copied from that of Pennsylvania. JOHN AVERETT, a negro from Lynchburg, addressed the Committee in opposition to the Committee of nine. This closes the argument, and the Chairman announced that the Committee would hear no more verbal statements in relation to the removal of political disabilities. All future applications and arguments must be in writing.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Representative BLAINE, from the Committee on Appropriations, in the House this morning reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1870, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Monday next, after the morning hour. The bill appropriates $300,000 for recruiting and transporation of troops instead of $100,000, as was done last year, and reduces the appropriation for commutation of officers' subsistence $133,000; for payments to discharged soldiers, for clothing not drawn, it appropriates $500,000, instead of $200,000, as last year, and makes an additional appropriation of $5,500,000 for subsistence in kind for regular troops and employes; for transportation, purchase and hire of horses, mules, &c., it appropriates $8,500,000, instead of $5,000,000, as last year. $1,000,000 is appropriated for the repair and improvement of the armory at Rock Island, Ill., one half of which amount is to be devoted to the construction of a bridge connecting Rock Island with the cities of Rock Island and Davenport, making the total sum appropriated by the bill $43,195,500, instead of $33,082,093 being the amount appropriated last year—an increase in the appropriation this year of $10,113,407.

A DELEGATION OF INDIANS.

Several Indian Chiefs, representing the Kiowas, Sac and Fox tribes, have arrived in this city. The Chiefs are attired in the true aboriginal style, with paint and tomahawks, and are here to treat with Government in regard to the sale of certain lands now owned by the above-named tribes, and which the Government is desirous of purchasing.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The President laid before the Senate a communication, from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending Congress to make immediately an appropriation for the relief of certain starving and destitute Indians on the Upper Missouri River. He also presented the credentials of Hon. JOHN SCOTT, Senator elect from Pennsylvania, which were read.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition from the citizens of Danville, N. Y., for woman suffrage in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. POMEROY also presented two petitions for equal suffrage. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial of citizens of New-York and Ohio for the passage of a law for the protection of new fruits. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a remonstrance of wholesale grocers of Chicago, against any increase of duty on refined sugar. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Capt. CHARLES HUNTER, of the United States Navy, which was read the third time and passed.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of RUFUS M. HOLLISTER, appropriating to him $500 for a destroyed United States bond. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill in relation to the appointment of midshipmen in the navy from the lately reconstructed States. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. NYE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill in favor of deepening and widening the harbor of the Midway Islands, and gave notice that he would move to amend the Naval Appropriation bill by inserting $50,000 for this purpose. The report and accompanying documents were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill for the relief of CHARLES CRAIG. Referred.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to furnish supplies for the Indian Bureau, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON's bill provides that hereafter all supplies required by the Indian Bureau shall be furnished by the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, upon the requisition of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. VICKERS introduced a bill to incorporate the National Railway and Loan and Trust Company. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to provide for the construction of lines of telegraph between New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington under the direction of the Post Office Department. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. RICE's bill empowers JAMES T. HALL, N. J. DALE and WM. H. GRENELLE, of New-York, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, to construct lines of telegraph between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, to import free of duty the materials therefor, and to turn over the lines to the Government, after three years of successful operation, on receipt of cost price and interest at seven per cent. The tariff of charges shall not exceed one cent per word, counting the address, &c., between any two points, and the Government is to have exclusive use of the lines when needed.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported favorably the resolution proposing the appointment of a committee of five on education. The resolution was adopted.

TAXES ON PASSENGERS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back with amendments, the bill to prevent the collection of illegal imposts and taxes on railway passengers, under color of State authority. The amendment makes the penalty for such offences a fine of from $500 to $2,000, and provides for carrying such cases to the Supreme Court on writs of error.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

Mr. MORTON renewed his motion to take up the House bill for the relief of WM. MCGARRAHAN, indefinitely postponed at the last session, for the purpose, he said, of having the question determined whether the indefinite postponement of a bill was equivalent to its final rejection, or only to a rejection for the session.

Mr. WILLIAMS explained his previous connection with this bill, and charged Mr. MCGARRAHAN with having misquoted in a printed brief laid on the desks of Senators, a rule from "Cushing's Manual," for the purpose of misleading the Senate as to the effect of an indefinite postponement. The question of order was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the special order of the day (the constitutional amendment) was postponed to allow the discussion to be continued.

Finally the motion to take up the bill was carried by a vote of yeas 27, nays 18.

Mr. MORTON then moved to send a message to the House for the papers connected with this case. The motion was carried.

Mr. STEWART then rose to enlighten the Senate in regard to the merits of the case, but at the joint suggestion of Messrs. CONKLING and WILLIAMS, he refrained from doing so, remarking, however, that when the bill should come before the Senate for consideration he would have much to say about it.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The special order of the day, the constitutional amendment, then came up for consideration.

The amendment, as originally introduced by Mr. HENDERSON, is in these words:

ART. 15. No State shall deny or abridge the right of its citizens to vote and hold office on account of race, color or previous condition.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this act.

The Judiciary Committee reported as a substitute for the first section the following:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. STEWART offered an amendment to the second section, which was adopted, conforming it to the language in the thirteenth article: "That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Mr. STEWART then made a brief speech in advocacy of the proposed amendment as reported from the Committee, which he regarded as a culmination of a thirty years' contest, and altogether too just and beneficent a measure to be strengthened or adorned by any eloquence of his.

The substitute for the first section by the Committee was then adopted.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to add the following as an additional section:

The second clause of the first section of article 2 of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Each State shall appoint, by a vote of the people thereof qualified to vote for Representatives in Congress, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector, and the Congress shall have power to prescribe the manner in which such electors shall be chosen by the people.

He said that the amendment proposed to make two changes—first, to require the electors to be chosen by the people instead of leaving it to the Legislatures of the States to direct how they shall be chosen; and second, to authorize Congress to prescribe the mode of their selection by the people.

Mr. WILSON favored the amendment.

Mr. STEWART was inclined to favor it, but preferred that it should be submitted separately.

Mr. SUMNER said he knew that the proposition of the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. BUCKALEW,) had the great name of ALEXANDER HAMILTON to sustain it, but he did not think that the great question of equal suffrage should be complicated with any other amendment, however meritorious.

Mr. BUCKALEW replied that the first part of his amendment related directly to the question of popular suffrage.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked him how he proposed to have his amendment submitted for ratification, whether in connection with the other or separately.

Mr. BUCKALEW answered separately.

Mr. SUMNER urged that so important an amendment should be seen in print by Senators before voting upon it.

Mr. STEWART repeated his objection to it's being considered as a part of the Constitutional Amendment reported by the Committee.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought it strange he should object because, in his judgment, the original amendment would be strengthened by the association with it of Mr. BUCKALEW's proposition.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said that the latter might be very meritorious, but he was opposed to associating it, an entirely new proposition, with the amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee, which has been long and fully discussed by Congress, the Press and the people.

Mr. FOWLER, upon general principles, favored the amendment reported by the Committee, but could not see the propriety of extending the right of suffrage to Chinamen and negroes and withholding it from the women of the country.

Mr. BUCKALEW urged the Senate to pass upon his amendment at once. It was a perfectly plain and simple proposition, upon which the most prolonged discussion could not throw any new light; and the fact that so many Senators were favorable to it showed that its ratification was regarded as a matter of course.

Mr. SUMNER said that the amendment proposed a radical change in the mode of electing the President of the United States, and he did not think the Senate was prepared to consider that question now; but if that question were up he would oppose the amendment, because it proposed to continue, under further constitutional sanction, the worthless and effete system of Electoral Colleges, while he (Mr. SUMNER) believed that if any change were to be made in the mode of choosing the President it should be to abolish the Electoral College, and have him chosen by the direct vote of the people.

Mr. BUCKALEW agreed with the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) that the Electoral Colleges were worthless, and, he would add, pernicious, but said that under this proposed amendment, Congress could at any time change the plan of election.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asked him whether under his amendment Congress would not have power to authorize the representation of minorities in the Electoral Colleges.

Mr. BUCKALEW said he thought it would.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN remarked that the question of minority representation was a most important one, requiring careful consideration, and, therefore, he hoped that this amendment would not be hastily adopted.

Mr. BUCKALEW at this point withdrew his amendment, and afterward introduced it as a joint resolution, which was referred.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a substitute for the report of the Committee, but the Chair declared it out of order.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment proposing that all constitutional amendments should be submitted for ratification directly to the people. The Radical Party, he said, professed to be very democratic, and, therefore, they ought to vote for this most democratic proposition. But he knew they would not, because they knew that if they did, their purposes and projects—negro suffrage and all—would be overwhelmingly defeated.

Mr. STEWART suggested that to submit the amendment to the direct vote of the people would be to violate the Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS—Well, I propose to change the Constitution.

Mr. WILSON said that the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. DAVIS,) and everybody else, knew that the struggle for equal rights for all classes had always been unpopular, and had been waged against great vested interests and against prejudice, the results of generations of wrong and oppression. He had no doubt that the negro suffrage question had cost the Republican Party a quarter of a million of votes; but no matter how unpopular the great struggle might be, no matter whether it brought victory or defeat, no matter how much it cost, it was the duty and the purpose of that party to press on until it should have made the humblest citizen of the United States equal in the rights and privileges of citizenship with every other. Until that should be done the nation would be in a position at once illogical, indefensible and dishonorable.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that his views in regard to the wisdom of extending the right of suffrage to the colored population were unchanged, and he did not think that the result of the experiment in the States "reconstructed" upon that plan was very encouraging to its advocates, but the question he proposed to discuss now was that of the proper submission to the States of the proposed constitutional amendment. The Republican Party had carefully avoided making equal suffrage an issue in the Fall elections—had, indeed, expressly disavowed it in the Chicago platform, in which, after asserting that the guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice, and must be maintained, they had added, "while the question of suffrage in the loyal States belongs to the people of those States," yet now they proposed, in violation of that platform, and of the pledge implied in it, to submit this constitutional amendment to Legislatures elected without regard to the issue presented, and in no proper sense representing the will of the people in regard to it. The party that could be guilty of such a trick and fraud was unworthy of the support or the respect of honest men.

Mr. STEWART, in reply, said that the Republican Party would submit the amendment for ratification in the mode provided by the Constitution, the mode in which the preceding fourteenth amendment had been submitted and ratified; and even if it were the desire to submit it to the people in a more direct way, it could not be done, because the Constitution did not point out any such way. The clause of the Chicago platform cited by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. HENDRICKS) meant that the people of the loyal States were to vote through their representatives in the Legislatures upon the question of suffrage, and could not have meant that they were to vote upon it directly, because there was no constitutional way of doing so, and the Chicago platform did not undertake to amend or override the Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS withdrew the amendment.

Mr. HENDERSON, at this point, reported, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, the House bill to restore the Indian Bureau to the War Department, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, creating a Department of Indian Affairs.

Mr. DIXON rose to continue the discussion on the Constitutional Amendment, but gave way for a motion to go into Executive Session, which was made by Mr. EDMUNDS and carried; and so, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., the Senate went into Executive Session, and some time afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for Monday next after the morning hour. It appropriates $43,199,000.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the following resolution:

Whereas, It is provided by the Reconstruction act, passed March 2, 1867, that until the people of the late rebellious States shall be by law admitted to representation in Congress any civil Government that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and that no persons shall be eligible to office in such Provisional Governments who are disqualified for office by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; and whereas, it is reported that the Legislature of Georgia has expelled colored members thereof and admitted to their seats white men who received a minority of votes at the polls, and that members of the said Legislature who had been elected thereto by the votes of colored men joined in such action, and that twenty-seven disqualified white men hold seats in said Legislature in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution and of the Reconstruction acts of Congress; and whereas Senators from Georgia have not been admitted to the Senate of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Reconstruction be ordered to inquire and report whether any, and if any, what further action ought to be taken during the Fortieth Congress respecting the representation of Georgia in the House.

Mr. BROOKS asked whether the Committee had also authorized the preamble to be reported.

Mr. PAINE replied that the preamble and resolution entire, in its present form, was authorized to be reported.

Mr. BROOKS inquired further whether the whole subject was not now before the Reconstruction Committee, and, if so, what necessity there was for the resolution.

Mr. PAINE was proceeding to say that the condition of things generally was before that Committee, but not this precise question.

The Speaker inquired whether the previous question, which Mr. PAINE had moved, was withdrawn.

Mr. PAINE said it was not.

The SPEAKER—Then the debate is out of order.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution was adopted—yeas 127, nays 33.

Mr. CHANLER moved to lay the preamble on the table. Disagreed to.

The preamble was then adopted.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. BROOKS presented a memorial of saw manufacturers against the proposed increase of duty on steel bars, doubling the existing duty on saw steel. Also of other consumers of steel. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented a petition of owners and masters of vessels in Connecticut, praying for the intervention of Congress to protect those engaged in commerce and navigation from illegal taxes and exactions by State and municipal corporations.

Mr. BARNES introduced a bill to establish as a post road a bridge across the East River between New-York and Brooklyn. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE GEORGIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Election Committee, called up at 1 o'clock the report of the Committee in the contested election case of CHRISTY and WIMPY, from the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia.

The report ends with the resolution that J. H. CHRISTY, having voluntarily given aid and countenance, counsel and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, is not entitled to hold a seat as a Representative; and that JOHN A. WIMPY, not having received a majority of the votes cast, is not entitled to the seat.

Mr. DAWES suggested that after the vote to-day referring to the Reconstruction Committee the question whether Georgia should be represented in the House, he did not know but what this subject should also be referred to that Committee.

Considerable discussion took place on that point.

Mr. BROOKS favored its reference to the Reconstruction Committee, because the reports from that Committee were always sustained by the House, whereas the reports from the Election Committee were generally overruled. The House had committed itself this morning to certain principles adverse to the representation of Georgia at all. Whenever the question came up as to the antecedents of Sergt. CHRISTY and Lieut. WIMPY, he (Mr. BROOKS) would be able to show that CHRISTY was nowhere and WIMPY most everywhere.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said he was willing to take by the hand any officer or soldier of the Confederate army who had laid down his arms and given his aid to the work of reconstruction, rather than a man, North or South, who in a newspaper stirred up sedition, for which he dare not fight, and made loyalty odious of which he had not a particle in his heart. That was the position of Mr. CHRISTY, who, in his newspaper as late as last May, poured forth a stream of venom against the loyal men of the country, advising murder, sustaining the Kuklux Klan and calling the Republican members of the House conspirators and the spawn and brood of THADDEUS STEVENS. And now this same person wanted to come and sit beside them.

Mr. PAINE moved the postponement of the resolution till the third Tuesday in February.

After some remarks from Mr. SHELLABARGER in favor of postponement, the motion was agreed to.

THE PENSION LAWS.

The House then took up in the morning hour the bill relating to pensions that was before the House yesterday.

Mr. NIBLACK moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report it back with the second section stricken out, and also with that portion of the first section stricken out, as to the widow being a non-resident of the United States.

Mr. PERHAM undertook to explain and defend the second section, which had met with a persistent opposition that he had little expected, but he was certain that if the object of and the necessity for the section were understood by members it would not have met such opposition. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. INGERSOLL) had declared yesterday in language rather unbecoming, that such a measure could only have emanated from the cold and frigid region of Maine. He (Mr. PERHAM) wished to say that the Commissioner of Pensions, in his annual report, had called special attention to the subject. The Commissioner stated that the number of widows having pensions who were cohabiting without marriage, refusing that solemn legal rite and living in open prostitution, was increasing, and that the Government should not be unwillingly placed in the strange attitude of offering a premium on immorality. He (Mr. PERHAM) wanted the opponents of the section to see what they proposed to fight. Here, for instance, were two widows living in the same community, both drawing pensions and both forming matrimonial engagements; the one goes and gets married honestly and forfeits her pension; the other declines the marriage rite but cohabits with the man and retains her pension.

Mr. WOOD rose to a question of order. The gentleman from Maine, he said, was perpetrating a libel and calumny on the widows of soldiers. If the gentleman knew of such cases as he spoke of, it was his duty to specify them, and not slander the whole of them.

The Speaker overruled the question of order on the ground that the remarks of the gentleman from Maine were parliamentary and decorous, and that the bill brought up the very question he was discussing.

Mr. WOOD hoped the gentleman would name the parties to whom he referred.

Mr. PERHAM said he was not going to do any such thing. That was none of his business. If the gentleman desired to get the names let him go to the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, and there he could have them. Mr. PERHAM argued that the operation of the present system was to punish the chaste woman by depriving her of her pension when she got married honestly, and to give a premium to women who lived as concubines. He thought the Government should not allow itself to be placed in that anomalous position.

Mr. FARNSWORTH reminded Mr. PERHAM that a person accused of crime had a constitutional right to meet his accusers face to face, and he asked him whether he thought it wise and proper by one blow to knock down that safeguard, and to leave every widow of the war to the tender mercies of some person, who from motives of vindictiveness or meddlesomeness, might send to the Commissioner a report, charging a woman with crime, and putting her on her proof of honesty. Did he propose to convict a poor, defenceless widow without a hearing?

Mr. BOYDEN suggested whether it was not the business of the State Governments to take care of the morals of their citizens.

Mr. PERHAM, in reply to Mr. FARNSWORTH, explained the section to mean simply this, that on the presentation to the Commissioner of Pensions of satisfactory evidence that a woman is living a life of crime, he does not withdraw her pension, but sends her a copy of the information received, and calls upon her for an explanation, and the woman has six months to satisfy the Commissioner that the charges against her are false. The Commissioner of Pensions had a great many letters upon this subject—many of them from the State of Illinois, declaring that the evil complained of was a growing one, and that the number of cases was increasing daily.

Mr. MUNGEN suggested that the State of Ohio should be excepted.

Mr. PERHAM replied that such cases appeared in large numbers from the State of Ohio.

Mr. SCHENCK, in his seat—I do not believe it.

Mr. PERHAM reiterated his statement as to the necessity of the proposed legislation. After discussing that point with much force, he proceeded to speak in laudation of the State of Maine in response to the remark of Mr. INGERSOLL, as to "that cold and frigid region." The Speaker, however, reminded him that that kind of discussion was not in order on a motion to recommit. He then yielded to Mr. BENJAMIN, who defended the third section, which prohibits the paying of pensions to persons employed in the service of the Government between the 3d of March, 1865, and the 6th of June, 1866.

Without disposing of the subject, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till the morning hour of Tuesday next.

NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Mr. CORNELL offered a resolution calling for information as to the survey of the harbor of New-York. Adopted.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 2:45 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. SCHENCK in the chair.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, the Legislative bill was laid aside on account of the sickness of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois.)

The next bill on the calendar being the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. MAYNARD moved to lay it aside in order to take up the Tariff bill.

Mr. MOORHEAD supported the motion, and some discussion took place, the tariff men favoring the motion. The motion was rejected by 46 to 78, and the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair. The total sum appropriated by the bill was $2,132,260, being $1,624,822 less than the amount appropriated by the Indian Appropriation bill last year.

After considerable discussion about the general Indian system, the Committee rose without disposing of the bill.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

Mr. ROOTS offered a resolution to add two members to the Pacific Railroad Committee, so that the reconstructed States may be represented on that Committee; which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL said that he proposed to-morrow to move the previous question on the Constitutional Amendment. He would do so because he was satisfied from the discussion, and from what he knew of the feeling of the House, that he could consistently bring the House to a vote on the bill at an early day. He desired that the vote should be taken on the Constitutional Amendment, because there were several Legislatures now in session whose sessions would terminate on the 4th of March, and he wished the question submitted to them at once. He proposed that to-morrow the speeches be limited to twenty minutes each.

Mr. BROOKS—Do you intend to abandon the bill?

Mr. BOUTWELL—No, Sir; but I desire to have action first on the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. BROOKS—Is not that an abandonment of the bill?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Does not the gentleman from Massachusetts intend to carry those matters along together, as he proposed in the first instance?

Mr. BOUTWELL—I have stated that I propose to demand the previous question to-morrow on the Constitutional Amendment.

The Speaker asked whether there was any objection to the proposition for twenty minutes speeches.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected.

Mr. SHANKS offered an amendment to the proposed Constitutional Amendment, which was ordered printed.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, referred to the fact that in a speech made by him some time ago, in which he spoke of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency being in the service of the banks, he was made to speak of the Treasurer instead of the Treasury. He did not mean to say that his good friend, Gen. SPINNER, would do anything of the kind.

REBEL PRIVATEERS.

Mr. STARKWEATHER offered a resolution calling for information as to the destruction of commercial vessels by the Confederate privateers during the war; which was adopted.

DESERT LANDS IN UTAH.

Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, introduced bills granting lands to aid in the reclamation of desert lands in Utah and for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns in New-Mexico, Arizona and Utah. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the select Committee on the New-York Election Frauds, reported a resolution directing the arrest of HENRY JOHNSON, who refused to appear before the Committee when summoned.

Mr. BROOKS suggested that the Committee should also investigate the frauds in the late election of Senator in New-York.

There being no quorum present, the vote was not taken on the resolution, and the House, at 4:45, took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock, the Speaker in the chair.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Mr. BECK opened the debate in a speech against the proposed Constitutional Amendment and the bill in relation to suffrage, reported by Mr. BOUTWELL from the Committee on the Judiciary, contending for the exclusive control of the States over the question of suffrage. He claimed that all the authorities quoted by Mr. BOUTWELL in his argument were against him and in favor of his (Mr. BECK's) position. He denied that the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment gave to Congress any jurisdiction over the question of suffrage, and it was rank usurpation for Congress to attempt to exercise such jurisdiction. Whenever the right of the States over the question of suffrage should be stricken down, it would be the darkest day the country had ever seen.

Mr. SHANKS declared himself in favor both of the bill and the Constitutional Amendment, but he did not think that the latter was necessary; he did not believe the time ever was, in the history of the country, that the Government could not take care of its citizens. He was surprised that a gentleman from the State of Kentucky, where the shackles had just been struck from one-half of its citizens, should take the position which he did.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether the class of people to whom he alluded was not excluded altogether from the State of Indiana?

Mr. SHANKS admitted that it did, but said that was the act of the State of Indiana, not of the Government of the United States. He added some further remarks in advocacy of the pending measures, and called the attention of the House to an amendment offered by himself to prevent a property qualification.

Mr. MCKEE followed in advocacy of the pending measures, expressing his preference, however, for a substitute proposed by himself, which declares affirmatively that every male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age and upward, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, except such as have been or may hereafter be engaged in rebellion. He was surprised to hear his colleague say that he had no defence to make for Kentucky, a State which to-day disfranchised 250,000 citizens of the United States. It was time that the people should be no longer frightened by the cry that Kentucky stood in the way. The time had come when Congress would be recreant to its duty, to right and to justice, if it any longer allowed Kentucky to trample in the dust the rights of a quarter of a million of its people.

He described at considerable length the political and social condition of the State of Kentucky, and appealed to the House to do justice to the colored people of that State by passing the proposed measures.

Mr. MILLER next addressed the House in support of the Constitutional Amendment, but as to the bill which proposes to take the control of suffrage from the States, he was utterly opposed to it. He denied that the *Fourteenth* Constitutional Amendment, which made citizens of all the people, gave them at the same time the right to vote.

Mr. BURR followed in opposition to both the proposed amendment and the bill. He quoted President LINCOLN's frequent declarations against the equality of the white and black races. Where, he asked, was peace in the nation? It was in those States where the ballot was denied to the negro. And where were depression and agitation, and social and political disorder? In those States where Congress had attempted to clothe the negroes with the right of suffrage.

At the conclusion of his remarks, at 10:30, the House adjourned.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ALASKA.

The steamship *Alaska*, from Aspinwall Jan. 20, reached this port yesterday. She brings the specie referred to in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Lees & Waller	$323,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$1,300
Eugene Kelly & Co.	[illegible]	Order	100,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]		
Trevor & Colgate	1,079	Total	$473,173

Panama Quiet—The Tax Difficulty—Movements of United States War Vessels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

We have no news of importance from any quarter to-day. The State of Panama is quiet but suffering. The people of the interior complain bitterly of some of the Prefects and other agents of our new dictatorial Government, and claim that they have but little protection in either life or property. In the Department of Chiriqui cattle have lately been seized, under pretence that they are wanted for the soldiers, and the owners allowed $3 only a head. These cattle are then sold for from $10 to $12 a head, thus enabling the Prefect or Alcalde to make a very good thing out of his little brief authority. If the poor farmer complains, he is thrown into prison as a conspirator or revolutionist. It is reported that GALLEGOS, the Prefect of Chiriqui, is to be removed for crimes of this nature; but this will be but poor comfort to the farmer after he has been ruined. The fact is, that a native of this country has no protection at all; and the foreigner, at least on the coast, has only such protection as is wrung from the authorities by the presence of ships-of-war.

The question between the foreign tax-payers in Panama and Aspinwall has not yet been settled. The merchants remain firm in their determination to pay no further sums as a "commercial contribution" than those provided for in the National law of 1866, the maximum of which is $25 per month, while the State Government claims its right to assess them just what it pleases, and has fixed the rate on one merchant at $500 per month, and on others at $450 per month, and so downward. The Government threatened to commence the seizure of goods to-day to meet the contribution, but does not appear to be very certain of its ground, for the President has called a meeting of the merchants to see if any compromise can be effected. A preliminary meeting was held yesterday, but I have not heard the result.

We have in the port of Panama the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, and at Aspinwall the gunboats *Yantic*, *Penobscot* and *Nipsic*. The *Tallapoosa*, with 275 men for the South Pacific squadron, arrived at Aspinwall this morning. She touched in at Cape Haytien. The two former will soon leave for the West India Islands. Paymaster SPALDING, Naval Storekeeper at Panama, who lately had the misfortune to lose his wife and a son by fever, goes home to-day on the *Alaska*. Also the Paymaster's Clerk, Mr. MITCHELL, who has just recovered from a severe attack of fever.

I see by the proceedings of Congress that, on motion of Gen. BUTLER, it was agreed to have but one Minister Resident to Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, and another for Costa Rica, Nicaragua and San Salvador. The idea is probably a good one, but the distribution is not exactly a proper geographical one. If a change is to be made, one Minister should cover the five Central American States, viz.: Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. One man would do for Venezuela and Colombia; and another for Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, and perhaps Chili ought to be joined to the latter three. But I presume no definite change will be made without consultation with Mr. SEWARD.

Earthquake Shocks in Guatemala—Difficulty Between Salvador and Honduras—Conspiracy in Nicaragua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* has arrived, here from Central American ports on the 15th inst.

GUATEMALA.

Frequent shocks of earthquake occurred at Amatitlan during the month of December, but did no other damage than to frighten the inhabitants. The weather was unusually cold that month.

A fair was held on the 25th December at the City of Guatemala by the Sociedad Economica. The different objects on exhibition presented a rich and varied display, consisting of native manufactures, agricultural products, paintings, machinery and numerous other articles, indicating rapid progress in the country.

SALVADOR.

A difficulty has sprung up between Salvador and Honduras—cause not stated—"which, if not brought to an amicable settlement," says a newspaper, "may lead to a war between the two States." We trust, however, that judicious legislation may prevent any such misfortune.

The finances show a prosperous condition of the country.

The Colombian brig *Colombia*, 180 tons, from California, with flour, &c., was lost on the coast of Salvador on the 11th of December. Part of her cargo was saved.

Don ENRIQUE SEELIGMAN, of San Salvador, is dead.

Congress was to meet on the 15th of January, and Señor DUEÑAS was to be inaugurated on the 1st of February as President.

An iron wharf, or rather a landing for lighters, was to be built at La Union, and Libertad and Acajutla were to have wharves.

HONDURAS.

A writer from Honduras says:

"The great railroad scheme, of which we hear so much in the New-York papers and elsewhere, has not yet been fully carried out in Honduras. Before this work can be finished, it is thought it will be necessary to send out engineers and have, at least, a primary survey of the route made. After running the line, it will then probably be necessary to employ a few men and commence turning the earth over, a shovelful of which has not yet been moved. But London and New-York stock-jobbers do not always think these little preliminaries necessary to build a great railroad on paper."

NICARAGUA.

An attempt was made by the political enemies of the Government to poison President GUZMAN and his family. For some days fears were entertained for the life of the President and his wife, but, at last accounts, it is said they were recovering from the effects of the poison.

COSTA RICA.

Dates are to the 11th of January. No more disturbances have taken place since the conspiracy of [illegible]. Don A. ESQUIVEL, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, and Don RAFAEL MATA has been appointed in his place.

CANADA.

Work of the Provincial Legislature at Toronto—The Education Movement—The Silver Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 25, 1869.

The long agony is over, and the representatives of the people of Ontario at length experience a relief in being discharged from their onerous labors. The Provincial Legislature was prorogued on Saturday, with the customary pomp and show, to the 4th of March, but only formally until then, for the next meeting will not take place before the early part of the month of November.

THE LEGISLATION OF THE SESSION.

It cannot truthfully be said that the session just terminated has been an unproductive one. Somewhere about one hundred and forty bills were introduced and a little over half of them have passed into law. Very many of the measures were of little consequence. The only two of any importance left over, are the bills for amending the Grammar and Common School acts; and as it appeared to be the general desire that they should be fully matured before being brought before the House, no regret is felt at their being laid over. The Government have been successful with all their measures but two. One of them for the establishment of central prisons, had to be dropped because of its unpopularity, for it was clear that it would have been thrown out if persisted in. The other measure was the amendment of the Tavern License law. The main features were agreed to, but the Government failed to change the law which compels innkeepers to close their respective places at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. The bill has considerably increased the rates of license, and imposes very heavy penalties for the contravention of the statute. It is doubtless a step in the right direction, but it may be questioned whether it is wise to retain the Saturday night law which it has been found impossible to enforce.

THE EDUCATION MOVEMENT.

A strong desire has been manifested in favor of a change in our educational system, and, with that view, a Select Committee of the Legislature decided upon the two bills referred to as having been laid over. The Chief Superintendent of Education, anticipating the most important change, that of the appointment of a Minister of Public Instruction, resigned his office, but he will now be retained for another year. In connection with the proposed improvement of the system, an investigation has been ordered into the affairs of Upper Canada College, and, so far as it has gone, the prospect is favorable to a sweeping reform, if not the total disendowment of that institution.

A POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION.

A public dinner has been given to Mr. AQUILLA WALSH, Member of Parliament for the North Riding of Norfolk, and Chairman of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners recently appointed. The demonstration was given by Mr. WALSH's constituents as a mark of their approval of his selection for the important position he has been called to fill, and it was certainly a splendid proof of the esteem in which the gentleman is held. As a public man he has never held a high place, as his talents are merely of an ordinary kind; but being thoroughly consistent, and a man of the most unblemished reputation, he has succeeded in maintaining the esteem of his constituents and the party he has always acted with.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

An erroneous impression has been formed with regard to the silver movement in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and we not unfrequently hear that Canada has imposed a tax upon American silver. Now, the facts are these. The American war, or at all events the measures adopted in consequence of it, caused Canada to be flooded with specie, and the mercantile community being unable to get any other kind of money, were subjected to heavy losses, by being compelled to exchange the silver for gold at a heavy discount. The result was that business men put their heads together, and through a combination succeeded in reducing the value of the quarter and half-dollar below par. That movement was only partial, however, and with the exception of some two or three places, silver is taken at par in general business transactions. The Government had nothing to do with the movement; it was entirely confined to the respective business communities, but has never been strictly carried out anywhere. There is a movement now in operation to get the silver out of the country by exporting it, but it is doubtful if such a scheme will succeed. There is less difficulty now than formerly with the silver, and the quantity has, by some means or other, been greatly diminished.

MR. HOWE AT OTTAWA.

Every one is looking anxiously for the result of the conference between Mr. HOWE and the Government at Ottawa. It is pretty generally believed that the whilom Repealer will accept a seat in the Dominion Cabinet, and his friend, Mr. MCLELAN, be appointed a Railway Commissioner. If such a thing would put a stop to the agitation against the Union in Nova Scotia, all would rejoice at the consummation.

E. A. POLLARD.

What He has to Say About His Appointment to a Clerkship in the New-York Custom-house.

GROVE ROAD, HENRICO COUNTY, VA., Jan. 26, 1869.

Editors of the Richmond Dispatch:

GENTLEMEN: In your edition yesterday there is a paragraph copied from a Northern paper purporting a history of "How E. A. POLLARD was Appointed" in the New-York Custom-house. I trust to your manly and ready sense of right—proofs of which I have had on other occasions, and which are justly and gratefully remembered—to afford me opportunity to correct the various false statements which constitute that paragraph. Not that I care for misrepresentations of the newspapers. They are the common incidents of every public career in literature or in politics. But I desire a correction in the case because the false statements referred to have evidently been composed in the dishonest interest of an individual who has designed to profit by them, and whose "game" on the credulity of Congress it may be important to expose. I refer to the statements of Collector SMYTHE, said to have been communicated to the Committee of Retrenchment; and for the convenience of review I take these statements *seriatim*.

1. Mr. SMYTHE alleges that my name was given as E. M. POLLARD, which "misled" him as to the character of the individual he was patronizing. This is a falsehood, and a very paltry one. In the three or four letters of correspondence with Mr. SMYTHE before my appointment, and on that subject, I invariably signed my name in full, "EDWARD A. POLLARD," as I usually do. I had frequent conversations with him; he spoke to me of my literary works; he referred to members of my family with whom he was acquainted; he knew as fully and intimately who and what I was as any other person did in the limits of New-York. When I came to get my letter of appointment, I noticed that my name was written in it as E. M. POLLARD—whether through an inadvertence of the clerk or through design it is for him to answer—and at the moment I called the attention of the Collector's Secretary (Mr. LELAND) to the mistake in the initial letter, and he replied, speaking to his subordinate, "That is a matter to be corrected;" and the correction was made under my eye.

2. As to the tenor of the oath I took: When it was proposed to me I saw nothing in it I hesitated to subscribe, except a phrase to the effect that I had not "supported" enemies of the United States, &c. I turned to the Secretary of the Collector, who was acting as his *alter ego* on that occasion, and inquired as to the legal effect of the word "support;" saying that it had happened that I had not borne arms in the Confederacy; it was an exemption that I had never pleaded invidiously, or to my profit; it was an accident; and yet I should have whatever privilege might ensue from it; I had been an editor of a paper, and the question was whether a literary advocacy of the Confederacy came within the meaning of the word "support." Had not the term a distinct legal import? Did it not describe some active participation in the war? I put these questions as for information on a point of law. The reply was, "Why, Mr. POLLARD, you are no more incapacitated from public office than would be BEN WOOD, who wrote against the Administration, or VALLANDIGHAM, who made speeches against it."

3. Collector SMYTHE avers that he "removed" me from office in consequence of having learned of my political antecedents. Here the falsehood of the paragraph accumulates. A curious history attaches here, and must now be given in some detail. The main fact is that Collector SMYTHE, instead of removing me, procured me to "resign," on the distinct and emphatic agreement that I might continue to draw my salary; that as I was without fault, and that as he merely wished to disencumber himself of some clamor about my appointment, he wished me to relieve him by resigning, and on putting in a substitute I could secure my salary, or, at least, a good part of it.

I had returned (in last December) from Virginia, where I had been on a leave of absence, when I was told at the Custom-house that the Collector wished to see me in his private room. He greeted me with great effusion, and with a cordiality I can scarcely describe. He continued: "Have you seen the NEW-YORK TIMES? It is pitching into me for your appointment, and do you know it is seriously embarrassing my confirmation as Minister to Russia?" I replied: "Well, it is very hard that the newspapers pursue me in such a mean way. I have a right to live, and the work I pay for it is as good as that of any one else. Besides, Mr. SMYTHE, I really think these things are beneath notice, and you know very well that the influence which got me this appointment is not that likely to go back upon its friends for mere newspaper clamor." "I know all that," he replied; "I really wish you well, and it is indeed a shame that you should, without cause, be turned out of an office which you have not yet enjoyed for two months. But I have a plan," he continued; "resign as at my request—be particular to put it as at my request—and I shan't appoint any successor to your place, and your salary can go on." I mentioned that I could put in a substitute to do the work, and was anxious thus to provide for a young friend in Richmond. "Just as you please," he rejoined; "but resign,"—then winking his eye (his manner is distinctly recollected,) "you see the game I shall make on these fellows." In five minutes thereafter I wrote at my desk in the rotunda a letter of resignation, and sent it into the Collector's room.

The following night I met some political friends and related what had happened. One of them remarked that I had acted very foolishly to have resigned; that the Collector would not have dared to remove me, considering what influence I had at my back; that he was one of the most artful and unreliable of New-York politicians, and that now, as he had got my letter of resignation, I had no claim to show on him, and he might deceive me. I was told, "You have signed away your rights, and you will get nothing—you stupid Southern people are so easily entrapped, and in this case you have the keenest politician in New-York to deal with." Alarmed at these suggestions, I went to the Custom-house next morning to obtain a clearer understanding as to how long my salary was to continue. The Collector "could not be seen," but I was told that he had "generously decided that my salary should be paid up to the 1st of January," allowing only the four or five days which then remained to complete the month!

I saw at once the deception, and I was not slow to resent it. I wrote to the Collector in plain terms that he had cheated me out of my place; I suggested that he had commenced his diplomatic career early by "diplomatizing" me out of my situation; that he had played false, and that my self-respect compelled me to avow my sense of wrong to himself, if not to the public. Mr. SMYTHE has never replied to this letter. I now defy him to produce it. It will give the sufficient history of the whole affair; and it will show under what pretences a man professing to be honorable has been content to remain silent, and will suggest how much he has been constrained by a sense of guilt.

EDWARD A. POLLARD.

The Arkansas Congressmen on the Situation in that State.

The following dispatch is published in some of the Arkansas papers:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1869.

GOV. POWELL CLAYTON: We hope the Legislature will, by all means, sustain martial law; it gives the State more and better character abroad than anything else she has done; we have daily to apologize for the [illegible] is pressing; no Republican [illegible] its [illegible] charges made in Democratic [illegible] against the Republican Party, we [illegible] by quoting editorials of the Little Rock Republican.

[Signed] B. F. RICE, LOGAN H. ROOTS, THOMAS BOLES.

CONNECTICUT.

The First Congressional District—Letter from Gen. Hawley.

Several prominent Republicans of the First District of Connecticut have addressed a letter to Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, requesting permission to present his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress. In their letter they say:

"We desire to be represented in the national councils first of all by one upon whose unswerving and incorruptible integrity, at all times and under all circumstances, we can assuredly rely. We also desire for our representative one whose antecedents shall be a sufficient guarantee that in him we shall have an efficient advocate and promoter of the equal rights of all men; who will be an uncompromising opponent of the many and multifarious schemes of plunder which seriously endanger the stability of our Government; who will demand and aid in enforcing the utmost possible economy, retrenchment and reform, in the administration of our national affairs, who will maintain that 'for every dollar of the national debt the blood of a soldier is pledged' and who, in respect to all the obligations and duties of the General Government, will ever insist that 'Uncle Sam shall be a gentleman.'"

To this Gen. HAWLEY replies as follows:

HARTFORD, Jan. 25, 1869.

Messrs. Welch, Dunham and others:

GENTLEMEN: Pray accept my most grateful thanks for your generous and highly complimentary letter. I have not been what is ordinarily considered a candidate for the nomination for Congress this Spring. Among those who have been named for the place are gentlemen whom I esteem as personal and political friends, and the people have so honored me heretofore that I have been quite content to devote myself to the labors of my calling, which affords an opportunity to serve the good cause. I can only say this: Should the Convention see fit to present me as the Republican candidate, I should accept the position as a very high honor, and be proud to enter upon the labors of the campaign with all my energies. I submit unreservedly to the discretion of the Republicans of the district. The subjects of future agitation and legislation to which you refer are of absorbing and vital interest, and it is a great satisfaction to know that you approve the opinions I have expressed concerning them. It would certainly be a most acceptable duty to uphold in Congress the principles you entertain. I am confident that they are in truth those of the great majority of the district. We believe that the coming Administration will be such as to give joy to all patriotic citizens, and it is to be ardently hoped that Connecticut will give it a cordial support.

Renewing my acknowledgments for your kindness, I am, very respectfully yours,

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Acceptance by Gen. Bedell of the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

Gen. JOHN BEDEL has written a letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire. He says:

My personal feelings have been averse to the acceptance of this nomination, from a lack of confidence in my own fitness and capacity to discharge the duties of the office with honor to myself and my State, should fortune favor with success the party so nobly deserving it. This heroic band, of late years, has been often beaten, but never conquered. I concede that no man's personal feelings or wishes should for a moment be permitted to retard the good of the cause, the great cause of all patriots, to wit: the right of representation coëxtensive with taxation; the right to hold public servants to a strict accountability for the faithful discharge of their trusts; the right to require economy and integrity in the administration of State and national affairs; the right to demand a strict observance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws; the right of the States to regulate the suffrage of their citizens within their own limits; finally, the right of the United States Supreme Court to construe the acts of Congress, from which construction there is no appeal. * * * I give my unqualified indorsement to the resolutions adopted by the Convention. My life and record must be the index to my future course in any event. Let my acts speak for themselves. My only ambition has been, in the language of WASHINGTON, "to approve myself a faithful servant of the Republic."

Very respectfully, &c., JOHN BEDEL.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN TROY, PENN.

Half of the Business Part of the Village in Ruins—Estimated Loss $150,000.

From the Elmira Advertiser, Jan. 26.

The most terrible and destructive fire which has visited our neighboring village of Troy in ten years broke out yesterday morning about 1:30, and before it was stayed one-half of the business part of the village was in ruins. There being no Fire Department in the village, as soon as it became apparent that the fire was to be dangerous and destructive, a dispatch was sent to Elmira, calling for help. Mr. G. A. GEROW, the engineer of Steamer No. 1, hastened that steamer to the depot ready for Troy. H. W. MCINTYRE, foreman Hose Company No. 2, J. E. NICKS, foreman *Our's* 4, GEORGE ROBINSON, foreman, also went down. The train went down in less than forty-three minutes. The firemen were received with open arms, and most generously treated, but the fury of the fire was spent before their arrival. Nevertheless they did a vast deal of good, working about three hours. There is no Fire Department in the village of Troy, not even a hand engine. A good steamer would have stopped the fire in the first building.

The following is nearly or quite a complete list of the losses; V. M. LONG & CO., Troy House; loss $15,000. O. P. BALLARD's block, next to the Hotel, was somewhat injured. DEWEY & WINSTON, occupants, moved out their goods. Also, JOHN H. GRANT, jeweler, property removed and a good deal damaged. Mr. GRANT was absent from home. Brick store occupied by S. M. LEONARD, and owned by POMEROY BROTHERS; loss $15,000. The fire caught in this building. A wooden building also owned by POMEROY BROTHERS; loss $10,000. This building was occupied by MITCHELL, PARSONS & CO., grocers and druggists; loss $15,000. Also by M. A. GATES & CO., clothing, loss $6,000; and F. J. CALKINS, clothing, loss $6,000. JAMES ADAMS, tailor, occupied a room in the second story. Pomeroy's Bank; loss $10,000. The books and papers were secure in the vault, which is one of the best in the country. This bank building was entirely new, and had just been fitted up in most elegant style, surpassing in expensive ornamentation any bank building in Elmira. A building owned by V. M. & H. F. LONG, and occupied by DAVIDSON & MCCABE, grocers and produce dealers; loss $8,000. G. D. LONG, dry goods; loss $10,000—also $10,000 worth of butter, the butter having been insured the day before for $6,000. Meat market of F. H. PARSON; building owned by POMEROY BROS. HOBERT & PORTER, harness shop; stock mostly saved. C. T. MERRY & CO., jewelers; goods mostly saved. A. S. HOOKER & CO., *Northern Tier Gazette*; damaged by water and removal.

This is the third great fire by which the village of Troy has suffered. The first was about twenty years ago, and the second about ten years ago. The ground burnt over has been the same in each instance.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—Adoption of the Resolutions of Mr. Sturges.

An adjourned special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday for the purpose of further consideration of the resolutions of Mr. A. A. LOW and others, relating to the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. W. E. DODGE took the chair. He said that Mr. MORING, who had the floor when the Chamber adjourned last week, was entitled to complete his remarks.

Mr. CONKLIN said that he understood Mr. MORING's speech would take two hours to read. He hoped that others would be allowed a chance to speak on the question, and that this would be the last meeting of the Chamber on the subject.

Mr. STURGES said Mr. MORING's paper was a valuable one, but it was somewhat too long, and he therefore hoped Mr. MORING would be allowed to print it.

Mr. MORING was, however, permitted to proceed with the reading of his speech, which contained a number of general statements as to the wealth and resources of the country and the necessity of economy.

Messrs. STURGES and CONKLIN thought these general statements were sufficiently familiar to all, and finally Mr. MORING sat down, with the understanding that he should be allowed to print his speech.

Mr. OPDYKE said that at the last meeting Mr. CHITTENDEN had referred to him and to the Fourth National Bank, of which he (Mr. OPDYKE) is President, as catering to speculation. Mr. CHITTENDEN had also said that not one-third of the National Banks are now able to return their capital to shareholders. The Fourth National Bank, the speaker maintained, was conducted on strictly business principles, and preference always given to mercantile paper. Mr. OPDYKE then offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to draw up a petition to Congress advocating the following suggestions:

1. The public debt must be paid in coin.
2. There shall be no further issue of paper money.
3. There shall be a contraction of the legal tenders to the amount of $10,000,000 per annum until specie payments are resumed.
4. Gold contracts must be legalized.
5. Forbid all secret sales of Government gold and bonds.
6. Make it a penal offence to loan money on legal tenders or National Bank notes.
7. Grant no more railroad or other subsidies.
8. Secure an equitable distribution of the National taxes, and honesty and economy in their collection.
9. Apply $150,000,000 annually of the gold received for customs to the payment of interest on and the reduction of the national debt.

Mr. OPDYKE further said that he had no faith whatever in sinking funds. It was far better to pay the debt as the ability to do so presented itself, than to [illegible] history [illegible] no attempt [illegible] bankrupt [illegible] paid off $800,000,000 of our [illegible] which, he thought, was doing pretty well. Mr. [illegible]DYKE then read a remonstrance presented to the English Government in [illegible] against the speedy resumption of specie payments, showing the results the English merchants and bankers feared.

Mr. CHITTENDEN said he had not intended to cast any personal reflections on Mr. OPDYKE, but he stood to it that but one-third of our 1,700 National banks are solvent, and it will so be found when their affairs are wound up. He favored Mr. OPDYKE's resolutions in spirit, but claimed that this country is rushing fully and madly on certain ruin, and that these resolutions did not meet the case. If our expenditures for foreign luxuries ceased, and a law was passed which would prevent the sale of our bonds in Europe, gold would rise at once. The market for our bonds in Europe is the cause of all our financial troubles. Aside from the fact that the $800,000,000 or $900,000,000 of our bonds now in Europe would be sent back to us, there appeared to him to be no trouble in resuming specie payments at once. There must be economy in our administration of affairs; no subsidies should be granted. If the contraction commenced in 1867 had been continued we should never have had these enormous issues of Erie, Central and other railroad stocks, and the *Credit Mobilier* and other gormandizing institutions would not have made the enormous dividends they have. In his opinion, contraction alone could save us from repudiation.

Mr. JAFFRAY said he had offered a resolution to contract and fund the currency at the rate of $4,000,000 per month. He was willing to withdraw that resolution. He would suggest, however, that the contraction should not be less than $2,000,000 per month. What is wanted is a financial policy. Congress should determine on something, so that the commercial community can see what is coming, and prepare for it. The contraction practiced by the Bank of England in 1818 was far too rapid. It should have been extended over six years, instead of three. Many commercial failures would have thus been avoided.

Mr. WM. T. COLEMAN said the true source of our wealth is in our products. We must have large crops before we can resume specie payments. Our crops for several years past have been poor. The legislation of Congress should be turned to the increase and improvement of our crops. If our industries are increased, gold will fall 10 or 15 ℘ cent. Subsidies must be stopped, and gold contracts legalized. This would be a step forward.

Mr. MAURY deprecated this craving for larger and larger crops. The cotton crop this year would give millions of profit, while the corn crop was above the average.

Mr. LOW was disappointed at the course taken by the Chamber in regard to his resolutions. The Chamber had some time ago adopted resolutions advocating the speedy resumption of specie payments. Why, then, go over the same ground again? As for recommending honesty and economy, as the resolutions offered by Mr. OPDYKE did—why, it had been the burden of every stump speech for the last half century. He would vote for the resolutions, but they really amounted to nothing, and gave no light on the subject. Every day our stock of specie is diminishing, and it needed no great amount of calculation to see how long it will be before we have none left.

Col. MEYERS spoke in favor of pledging the nation to pay the national debt in coin and gradual contraction.

Mr. EMERSON OPDYKE thought there was great danger in going back. It was far better now to go forward.

Mr. CONKLING hoped a vote would be taken and the matter before the Chamber disposed of.

Mr. LOW moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which motion was lost.

Mr. W. A. DARLING thought that the amount of contraction should be $20,000,000 per year, and the amount of reduction of the debt $160,000,000 per year.

Mr. STURGES said it was quite unlikely that any two persons present would agree upon the amount of contraction or reduction of the debt annually, though all would agree upon the general principle advocated.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the various resolutions offered at the last meeting of the Board were then read, and those prepared by Mr. JONATHAN STURGES, urging Congress to enact laws in accordance with the following suggestions, were adopted:

1. Declare that when the debt is paid, it shall be paid in coin.
2. Legalize gold contracts.
3. Introduce the strictest economy in every department of the Government.
4. Refuse all subsidies and unnecessary appropriations.
5. See that the revenues are economically, energetically and honestly collected.
6. Use all the surplus revenue in reducing the debt.
7. Take away all power from the Secretary of the Treasury to make money plentiful or scarce.
8. Let the people understand that, while they need not fear rapid contraction, it will be dangerous to rely on indefinite suspension.
9. Contract the currency moderately the first year; next year determine whether the country will bear a more rapid contraction.
10. Reduce the taxes so as to leave only surplus revenue sufficient to pay off annually a reasonable amount of the debt.
11. Resume specie payments as soon as a rigid adherence to the above policy makes it safe to do so.

The resolutions were directed to be engrossed and forwarded to Congress, and the Chamber then adjourned.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

Important Testimony Given by Logan's Mistress—Strong Circumstantial Evidence.

Agreeably to previous announcement, Coroner FLYNN yesterday morning visited Blackwell's Island in company with the jury impaneled in the Rogers murder case, Assistant District-Attorney ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, and a large number of Press representatives, for the purpose of examining MARTHA CLEARWEATHER *alias* Ellsworth. This girl is only 16 years of age, is suffering from a loathsome disease, and was the paramour of the JAMES LOGAN who was arrested by Capt. ALLAIRE, of the Twenty-first Ward. The witness was found in Ward No. 3 of the Hospital, and was quite nervous when first accosted by the Coroner. Her statement was as follows:

Between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 31st of December last. James Logan called at my house, No. 171 Greene-street, where I was stopping, and slept in the same bed with me until about seven o'clock in the morning; on leaving he said he was going up town; a young man named Billy Robitaille accompanied him out of the house; on that morning James Logan was dressed in a heavy white overcoat, black pantaloons, and had on a soft, low, round-top Derby hat, slightly turned in the edges, and had also a thin bluish cloth coat under his overcoat; between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of Dec. 31, Logan called again at No. 171 Greene-street, and was dressed in the same blue undercoat, pants and a heavy black overcoat, and wore a different style of hat, a soft Alpine hat; I asked him what had become of his other overcoat, and he said that since he had seen me on that morning he had lost his other overcoat jumping the fences in escaping the policemen.

Q.—Did you notice Logan's hand at that time? A.—Logan's right hand was at the time bound up with rags; I noticed it, and inquired of him what was the matter with his hand; he answered that he had hurt it on the fences; he remained with me all night; he did not undress, only took off his overcoat and laid down on the bed; he left the house next morning (New-Year's Day) at about eleven o'clock; I have never seen him since; that same undercoat he had on when he came back.

Q.—Was it a blue one? A.—Yes.

Q.—Similar to the one he had on when he came before? A.—Yes.

Q.—You cannot tell whether it was the same? A.—No; it was a blue cloth coat.

Q.—But the overcoat had been changed from a white coat to a black coat? A.—Yes, Sir.

[Portion of the coat shown to the witness.]

Coroner—Does that look anything like the coat? A.—No, Sir; that is not the coat.

Q.—That is not the coat he had on the second time? A.—No, Sir; nor the first time.

[The hat shown.]

Q.—Is that the hat? A.—No, Sir, I am sure it is not the hat or the coat that he wore.

Q.—District-Attorney: You said he had his hand bound up with rags? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which hand? A. The right hand.

Q.—He said he had got it jumping over the fences? A.—Yes.

Q.—His hand was not so the first time he came? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you sure what time he left you that morning? A.—Seven o'clock.

Q.—He said that he had to go up town? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see any letters in his pocket? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see his pocket? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How do you know that it was seven o'clock in the morning when he left? A.—Because I heard the whistle blow; I know it was seven o'clock before I went down stairs to shut the front door.

Q.—Did you see the hand, whether it was cut or not? A.—I didn't see the rag taken off.

Q.—Do you think that "Jimmy" had anything to do with the murder? A.—I don't know; if he had, Robitaille had also; they were together at the time.

The poor girl also asked the Coroner if he thought "Jimmy" had killed Mr. ROGERS, and was apparently crushed by no reply being made to her anxious inquiry.

The inquest will be resumed to-day, at 11 A. M., in the room occupied by the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

City Missions.

The New-York City Mission held its monthly meeting in the Brick Presbyterian Church on Murray Hill, on Wednesday evening. Several of the missionaries narrated incidents in their observations and experiences in mission chapels and tenement-houses, among all sorts and conditions of men, showing the power of sympathy and truth practically illustrated and enforced by deeds of kindness and words of love. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Secretary, briefly referred to the early history of the Brick Church and its connection with the rise of many of the leading enterprises of Christian benevolence, and paid a grateful tribute to the senior pastor, Dr. SPRING, and then gave the statistics of the City Mission for the month. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions, described the inner workings of a mission station, open from 7 A. M. until 11 P. M., giving reading and counsel and comfort to the poor wayfarer, the stranger from the country and the young man out of employment. In one humble station last year were found 2,600 visitors to the reading-room, and 900 lodgings and 1,100 meals were given to the deserving who were without home and friends. Rev. Dr. MURRAY, one of the pastors, spoke of an interesting pastoral reminiscence, brought up that day by a kind remembrance from the children of the first [illegible] known [illegible] years ago. [illegible] mission field [illegible] territory stretching out [illegible] dark, disagreeable [illegible] City Mission chapels, [illegible] surprised and delighted to find a room full, and a most interesting audience, and all that has been said of this mission station this evening I can vouch for. The Session of this church, though engaged in extensive mission operations in their own chapel, feel they have a responsibility to the vast mission field down town which this society is cultivating, and, therefore, have placed it on the docket for a regular annual collection. I want my people to visit this station and judge for themselves of the work going on. I know that every dollar you give is wisely and economically used.

Among the statistics of the month's operations we note the following: 49 missionaries; 10 mission stations; 1 reading-room; 7 mission Sabbath Schools; 6,699 missionary visits; 223 prayer meetings; 149 preaching services; 249 families aided, and $296 expended for the worthy poor.

The Drawback Frauds upon the Government.

The report of the arrest of several persons alleged to have been implicated in the "drawback" frauds upon the United States Government, published in the TIMES yesterday, caused considerable commotion about the Custom-house, and among the Government officers in this City and Brooklyn generally. Excepting the arrest of another person alleged to have been concerned in the frauds already described, nothing of interest transpired at the Eastern District United States Court yesterday. District-Attorney TRACY appears to be working in the case with a perseverance and zeal such as characterize all his operations in subserving the interests of the Government.

The bondsmen of the parties already arrested are, for WM. J. KOHN, HEZEKIAH RUSSELL, residing at No. 57 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, and doing business at No. 70 Beekman-street, New-York, and JOHN L. MEAD, No. 10 Elliott-place, Brooklyn. The amount of bail is $40,000; for L. L. LAFLEAW, (the amount of bail being $5,000,) JAMES MCCANN and EDWARD M. JEWELL; for C. J. THEROUTH, the Clerk in the Export Bureau of the Custom-house, (the amount of bail being $5,000,) K. B. DALY, of High Bridge, Westchester County, engaged in the liquor business at No. 118 Wall-street, and BERNARD BEER, No. 230 Second-avenue, New-York.

Yesterday Deputy Marshal NODINE arrested JOHN O. V. WILSON, a young man about 25 years of age, and understood to reside in East Brooklyn. He was taken before United States Commissioner NEWTON, who held him to bail in the sum of $40,000. The Commissioner said that if any gentlemen should offer themselves as bondsmen he would then hear any argument for a reduction of the amount of bail named. At a late hour in the evening, no bondsman had appeared, and WILSON was locked up for the night. The accused perseveres in declaring his innocence of anything relating to the "drawback" frauds, and threatens to make those who have caused his arrest pay for it. Thus far has the case progressed.

Progress in City Missions.

The City missionaries report a gratifying increase in the numbers and interest of their mission meetings. In one mission a goodly congregation of 200 persons, most of whom never attended church, has been gathered within a short time, and among them may be seen scores of that very rough class of large boys who infest street corners and prey upon society. In another mission hardy sons of the ocean are seen with tearful eyes rising and asking for prayers, or else telling in simple, honest fashion what good they have found by coming to the place.

The temperance meetings at the several stations are all doing well, and many drunkards are being reclaimed and others are being saved from the vice.

The meetings for street girls, on the plan of the Midnight Mission, are also well attended and encouraging. Social festivals have been held in all the City Mission stations, where music, talking and tea have formed the staple of the programme, and these simple, inexpensive entertainments have done much to promote sympathy and good feeling among the people.

Lectures on biography, travel, and various popular topics, have been freely given by Rev. Drs. BURCHARD, BOOTH, ADAMS and ROGERS, and Rev. Messrs. KITTREDGE, SUTPHEN, BRODT and others. And it is understood that Dr. WILLARD PARKER has kindly consented to repeat his lectures on health, or "The House We Live In," within a few weeks, of which due notice will be given. The Executive Committee of the City Mission feel sure that, if our generous citizens would really look into the work of City evangelization, and personally examine the details of their numerous operations, they would be satisfied that the management is simple and economical, the work effectively done, and their investments bringing in good returns.

The New Rector of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

On Monday evening last a brilliant reception was given in honor of Rev. Dr. C. H. HALL, of Washington, D. C., at the house of Mr. J. H. PALESTON, Remsen-street, Brooklyn, on occasion of Dr. HALL's acceptance of the rectorship of Holy Trinity in place of Dr. LITTLEJOHN. Among the guests present were the Bishop of Maine, Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, of Boston, Bishop elect of the new Diocese of Central New-York; Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, Bishop of Long Island; the venerable Dr. HILL, so long known as American missionary in Greece; Rev. Drs. VINTON and TYNG, of New-York, and a large number of the Episcopal clergy of Long Island. Messrs. A. A. LOW, HENRY E. PIERREPONT, E. D. MORGAN, and many other leading citizens of Brooklyn and New-York City were present. The whole affair was exceedingly enjoyable, and must have been very gratifying to Dr. HALL as a cordial greeting to him upon entering into his new field of labor. The Doctor showed by his vigorous dealings with men and morals in Washington that he is a live man, and we trust that this graceful compliment and hearty welcome from his future fellow-citizens and co-workers will strengthen him to take hold in Brooklyn with his whole power.

Republican General Committee.

The Republican General Committee appointed a few weeks ago a Committee on Contested Seats. This Committee held a rather lively session on Wednesday evening at No. 937 Broadway. When the Eighth and Ninth Assembly Districts were called up, a charge was made against Mr. JOHN W. FARMER, President of the Eighth District Association, to the effect that he appointed Democratic Inspectors at the primaries in December, two of whom were candidates for offices on the Democratic ticket at the charter election. It was asserted that under Mr. FARMER's arrangement the delegates elected to the General Committee consisted of himself and son and two boarders. Mr. FARMER denied having appointed Democratic Inspectors, and especially candidates for Democratic offices. His appointments consisted of his son, HENRY CLAY FARMER, HENRY STIMSON and WM. BAXTER, all of whom were asserted to be Republicans. Mr. FARMER also denied that he kept boarders. Several districts are yet to be heard from.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

JERSEY CITY, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1869.

In your issue of the 26th inst., under the New-Jersey items, you stated that LOUIS STONE had been convicted of assault and battery upon SOLOMON JOSEPHS at Paterson, N. J. Such was not the case. SOLOMON JOSEPHS being convicted of that offence, as against Mr. STONE, who has brought the full penalty of the law upon JOSEPHS.

Please make this correction and oblige,

J. D. BOUGHART,
Attorney for LOUIS STONE.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

THOMAS SKELETON, a native of England, aged 45, a resident of Illinois, and a blacksmith, was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday on a charge of false pretences. It appears from the affidavit of the complainant, JOHN B. MCKINLEY, of No. 93 South-street, that the prisoner, who had been arrested by Officer FARRELL, of the Second Precinct, came to him on the 15th of November and represented himself as the owner of a patent for a new style of horse fastener, or tie, a specimen of which he exhibited, as also a notice from the Patent Office in Washington, stating that the application for patent had been accepted. MCKINLEY agreed to purchase the right of sale for the State of New-York, and advanced $100 on the stipulated $1,000. He subsequently ascertained that the application for the patent right had been rejected, hence his charge of false pretences. The prisoner was committed for trial.

STEALING OIL.

THOMAS RYAN, a carman, JAMES HOLLAND, a laborer, and CORNELIUS COLEMAN, of No. 33 Cherry-street, were arraigned yesterday before the Magistrate on a charge of stealing four barrels of oil valued at $72, and the property of JAMES DONALD & CO., of No. 124 Maiden-lane. JAMES DOUGHERTY testified that he saw HOLLAND and RYAN load the oil on a dray at Pier No. 20 East River, and go off with the same. GEORGE MITCHELL, a member of the despoiled firm, testified that he found the oil in the possession of COLEMAN. The Magistrate held all of the accused for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A SHREWD DEVICE.

While a ball was in progress in Central Hall some evenings since, a party of thieves raised a disturbance, which had the effect of creating great confusion, during which the thieves made a foray into the hat-room, and succeeded in capturing a number of fine overcoats, with which they escaped. One of these, valued at $50, belonged to EDWIN COHN, No. 257 Pearl-street, and yesterday he recognized it on the person of one LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, whom he met in a Second-avenue car. O'BRIEN, however, escaped at that time, but was subsequently arrested by Detective TULLY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who also recovered the stolen property. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, saying he had bought the coat for $8, but was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
2449	First National Bank Richmond, Va., vs. Walker.	3655	Somborne vs. Diers.
2289	Shea vs. Richardson et al.	3658	Stott vs. Muller.
2655	Birdseye et al. vs. Meriden Household Company.	3669	Loeb et al. vs. Finley.
2749	Bidgley vs. Hendricks.	3701	Schlesinger et al. vs. Baw.
2855	Fields vs. Devlin et al., Ex'rs, &c.	3703	Miller vs. Braisted.
2877	Babcock vs. Gomey et al.	3715	Van Rensselaer et al. vs. Shute et al.
2927	Fielding et al. vs. Morgan et al.	3733	Blood vs. Hiscox et al.
2945	Spell vs. King.	3757	Sanerbier vs. Hart.
2967	Meyer vs. Lester.	3775	People's Bank of N. Y. vs. Ross et al.
3145	Saunders vs. Kenneth, Jr.	3789	Gray vs. Wallenbeck.
3207	Lyall et al. vs. Lord.	3790	Somborn et al. vs. Michael et al.
3239	Davis vs. Levy et al.	3793	Ingersoll vs. Bardin.
3247	Muller vs. Waddell.	3825	Secor et al. vs. Miles et al.
3267	Wallin Iron Works vs. Chamberlain et al.	3827	Packer vs. Wetsel et al.
3401	Wapler vs. Olney.	3829	Packer et al. vs. Wetsel et al.
3415	Sullivan vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	3869	Bracy vs. Taylor.
3431	Scribner vs. Mitchell.	4035	Newberger et al. vs. Allen.
3449	Horney vs. Meyer et al.	4165	Katzenberger vs. King.
3463	Stohr vs. Meade, imp. &c.	4203	Knight et al. vs. Conlin.
3565	Coggswell vs. N. Y. and Iowa Silver Mining Co.	4217	Smith vs. Somekalb et al.
3599	Thomas vs. Ballard.	4225	Sutton, Jr., et al. vs. Fleischman et al.
		4265	Flynn vs. Ætna Live Stock Ins. Co. of Hartford.
		4277	Brown vs. Slattery.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
92	Elmendorf vs. Savage et al.	148	Mercelliott vs. Smith.
103	States et al. vs. Meyer et al.	154	Day vs. Roberts.
125	In rel. Hamay, alleged lunatic.	163	Hebbard et al. vs. Nichols.
132	In rel. Third-avenue Railroad Co.	171	Gerwin vs. Gerwin.
137	North River Bank vs. Eastman et al.	172	Winthrop vs. Hanlon.
		176	Hewsburgh et al. vs. Partridge.
		197	Rorke vs. Russel, &c.

Call No. 173—Hanes vs. H. and F. Iron Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
535	Noah vs. Viennot.	645	Haywood et al. vs. Wynkoop et al.
709	Dennison vs. Goldstein.	1251	Griggs et al. vs. Davidson Express Co.
700	Redfield vs. Dorman.	1158	Ganet vs. Shaw.
458	Smith vs. Duchardt.	1169	Smith vs. Harrington.
1141	Rankin vs. Broadway Savings Institution.	1075	Lovell vs. Crunch et al
1234	Bartram vs. Bendall.	1363	Egan vs. Boltz.
1206	Bonynge vs. Fine et al	1341	Bonnell et al. vs. Williams et al.
1130	Core vs. Limaroon.	1230	Staritt vs. Purdy.
1128	Freligh vs. Jordan.	1191	West et al. vs. Cronk.
1315	Bennett vs. Wardwell.	1326	Cook vs. Post.

Part II.—Short Causes.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OVER MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—THE STATUS OF SUCH CORPORATIONS—THEIR LIABILITY TO BE SUED IN THE FEDERAL COURTS—A NEW QUESTION.

The Board of Supervisors of Mercer County, Ill., vs. John E. Cowles.—This is one of those numerous municipal bond cases which arise in the West out of local assistance in the construction of railroads. The County of Mercer was authorised to subscribe in aid of the Western Air-Line Railroad, by legislative enactment, and issued its bonds in pursuance thereof. By the existing laws of the State of Illinois, each county is a body corporate and may sue and be sued, as contended, only in its own Circuit Court. The defendant in error, who is a citizen of New-York, came into possession of certain of those bonds, and as the interest was not paid when due, he brought action against the Board of Supervisors of the county in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of that State, and judgment was in his favor. From the judgment, writ of error was taken to this Court, and the chief ground upon which it rests is that the county is a corporation—the creature of State law, and that it has no existence and no rights except through those laws, and that, as it is provided that it shall not be sued, except in its own Circuit Court, no other Court had jurisdiction, and the bill should have been dismissed. The constitutionality of the law is supported by the argument that the corporation is the creature of the law-making power, and it may have such elements as the Legislature chooses to give, and only those. In other words, if the Legislature shall enact that it may be sued only in certain Courts, action against it can be maintained only in those Courts. It is conceded that members of a corporation would be liable to be sued on a cause of action against them as natural persons in a Federal Court; but a contract of a corporation with limited powers is not the obligation of the individual members. It is, in such a case, to the agreement of the artificial person alone, to which, and its property, the complaining party must look. These principles apply to all corporate bodies, but with the greatest force to municipal corporations. The inhabitants of this county are a part of the people of Illinois, organized into a municipal community for the purposes of local government. They can exercise only such rights and powers as may be delegated by the sovereign power. The county is possessed of no irrevocable powers or vested rights. It is at all times subject to such changes or repeal, as the legislative power chooses to make. Whatever may the rule in regard to private corporations, there is no incidental power to sustain a municipal body, nor any liability to be sued. The same principle which in the eleventh amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibits suits against a State, influenced the State law of Illinois which provides that a body of the people of the State organized solely for local government should only be sued in the principal Court of their own county. Such was the law of the State when the bonds were issued, and the defendant in error took them subject thereto, and with notice, for the law was made in 1849, and the bonds were not issued until 1856. There is, therefore, no ground to complain of hardship. The corporation in this case is like a married woman, a minor or other person under disability. A State Legislature certainly can provide the manner in which suits can be brought against such persons, regardless of the provisions of the Federal Constitution, which extends the judicial power to controversies between citizens of different States. In all such cases the citizen of another State deals with the citizen or corporation knowing his remedy. If it proved inconvenient or insufficient, it would be merely the result of his own action. This power of a State to create municipal corporation, subject to suit only in the Courts designated, existed prior to the Federal Constitution, and the right was not surrendered by that instrument.

W. C. Goudy for plaintiff in error, defendant in error relying on the decision below.

THE FLOYD ACCEPTANCES—THEIR AMOUNT AND VALIDITY—ISSUE OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE BY THE GOVERNMENT—THE AUTHORITY—WHERE VESTED AND WHEN TO BE EXERCISED.

Thomas W. Pierce vs. The United States; Edwin D. Morgan & Co. vs. Same, and two other cases.—These are appeals from the Court of Claims in the matter of the "Floyd acceptances," of which there are outstanding in the hands of various parties $670,400, and which are to become valid and binding, or worthless upon the decision of these cases, put forward to test the questions involved. Of this amount Pierce holds $30,000, E. D. Morgan & Co. $20,000, the Dover Savings Bank $20,000, and the Boatman's Savings Institution of St. Louis $45,000. Of the balance, awaiting decision in these cases, Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New-York, hold $20,000, the Shoe and Leather Bank $25,000, and Lucius Hopkins, of New-York, $10,000. The remainder is divided up among the banks all over the country from Maine to Wisconsin, the two largest holders being the Bank of Missouri and the Union Bank of Missouri, each holding $75,000. The history of these acceptances is familiar to every reader of the public Press of the country. They mostly arose from a contract made with Russell, Majors & Waddell for the transportation of supplies to the army of the late Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, when commanding in Utah. The contract, on the part of the Government, was made by the late John B. Floyd, as Secretary of War, and the acceptances were made by him. The present holders came into possession of the acceptances in the regular course of business, and present *bona fide* claims if the paper is valid as commercial bills of exchange. Pierce purchased after being assured by Secretary Floyd that they would be paid at maturity. The Court of Claims held that such acceptances were a violation of the acts of 1846 and 1853; that no usage to accept bills like these existed in the Department, and such usage would be unlawful if it did exist; that the claimants had actual notice that the acceptances were illegal, (being presumed to know the law,) and therefore stood in the position of the drawers; that no decision of the Supreme Court authorized these acceptances, or made them binding. In argument of the appeal, the claimants urge the following propositions: First, the United States, as a sovereignty, may become party to a bill of exchange. Second, whenever they do become party to a bill of exchange, it must be through and by the Executive branch of the Government, and not through the Legislative or Judicial branches. Third, the Executive branch of the Government may use, or authorize the use of bills of exchange, whenever the trusts and duties imposed upon it by the Constitution or by law, requires such use, or when such trusts and duties can be more advantageously performed by their use than by any other mode. Its authority, in all cases, is equal to the trusts or estate conferred. Fourth, the fact that an authority may be abused or misused (of which there is no proof in these cases,) is not an argument against its exercise. Fifth, if bills of exchange can be used by the Executive branch of the Government in any case, the petitioners are entitled to recover upon the bills set forth in their petition, unless fraud in their issue has been shown, and brought home to the knowledge and privity of the petitioners, of which the record furnishes no proof. Sixth, if the Executive can use bills, under any contingency, its judgment as to the existence of the contingency is conclusive and cannot be controverted by any other branch of the Government. Seventh, if the principles upon which it is submitted, the Secretary of War in the execution of the trusts confided to the Department, may make such stipulations in contracts for supplies and transportation as in his judgment the exigencies of the Government may require can not be sustained, the Government cannot perform the trusts and duties confided to it. This is especially true in relation to stipulations which ordinarily enter into the contracts of individuals of a similar character. If these principles cannot be sustained, many acts of the Government, especially of the Executive branch, which have been required to maintain the public authority, to suppress resistance to the laws, cannot be upheld. Finally, counsel insist upon the right, legal and equitable, of these claims, and upon their justice, and submit that the principles upon which the right of the petitioners depends are no less important to the country, its institutions, and to the Government, than they are or can be to the petitioners. On the part of the Government the following propositions are made in substance: *First*—The Secretary of War is in no sense a principle; he is only one of the agents of the Executive departments of the Government, with powers clearly defined, and duties plainly indicated by law. Second—The powers of a public agent are to be determined by law, and those powers are limited by the law to the performance of the specific duties imposed upon such agents, and his powers are to be construed in reference to their design and object. Third—The powers of a public agent being conferred and limited by law, all persons dealing upon the authority of such agent, are chargeable with notice of the extent of his powers. Fourth—All the financial operations of the United States, all the bonds, bills and notes issued by it, are required by law to be done by the Treasury Department, the sole agency under the law authorized to perform those functions. Fifth—No bond, bill, Treasury note, or other evidence of indebtedness can be issued, nor can any debt against the United States be created, except in virtue of a law of Congress. It follows, therefore, that the Secretary of War has no authority, in virtue of his official character, to accept bills of exchange and bind the United States for their payment. Sixth—The issuing and use of the bills of exchange presented in these cases, for the purposes disclosed by this proceeding, was without authority of law. Seventh—These instruments being illegally and fraudulently issued, and the appellants having notice thereof before purchase, they cannot derive any rights under them, by virtue of such purchase for value. Eighth—These instruments were void in the hands of the drawers, because they were issued in fraud of law, and without consideration; and also because their acceptance was made by an agent having no authority for that purpose, either express or implied. Ninth—These instruments being drawn and accepted by a known agent of the Government, in his official capacity, are not bills of exchange subject to the law merchant. Tenth—Every order for the payment of money drawn upon any agent of the Government, in his official capacity, is drawn upon the Government, and such order cannot be paid unless there be an appropriation by Congress for that purpose.

C. B. Goodrich and Judge Black for the claimants; Attorney-General Evarts and Assistant Attorney-General Dickey for Government.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

VOLUNTARY STRANDING—GENERAL AVERAGE.

William Rathbone et al. vs. Frederick R. Fowler et al.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is an action of assumpsit, brought by the owners of the ship *Oneisa*, to recover from the defendants, as consignees and owners of cargo transported on board of that vessel on a voyage made by her from Calcutta to New-York, a sum alleged to be due to the plaintiffs by way of a general average contribution for losses and expenses suffered and incurred in consequence of an alleged voluntary stranding of the ship. It was tried before Mr. Justice Nelson and a jury on the 4th of June, 1868, and a verdict was taken by consent for the plaintiffs for $12,077 73, subject to the opinion of the Court on a case to be made, and a readjustment, if necessary, to be ordered by the Court, with liberty for either party to turn the case into a bill of exceptions. The ship arrived off Sandy Hook on the 16th of January, 1867, and anchored on that night inside of the Hook. There was so much ice in the bay that she could not proceed until the 21st, when she was towed up, in the afternoon, as far as the Quarantine ground and anchored there. The water was full of floating ice. The next morning it was discovered that the ship was settling by the head, and by 7 o'clock A. M. she had six feet of water in her. The leak was caused by holes broken in both of her bows by the ice. Ineffectual attempts were made to free her from water by her pumps, and the water being about forty-two feet deep where she was anchored, her master caused her to be towed a distance of 300 yards into shoaler water, on the Staten Island flats, until she grounded on the bottom, at about 8 o'clock A. M. At the time she grounded she had ten feet of water in her. If she had sunk where she was anchored, she would have been totally submerged. A wrecking vessel, with divers and assistance, reached her about noon. The tide was then about an hour ebb, and the water was about the same height inside of her and outside. A diver was sent down and the holes were stopped. A pump was then started about 3 or 4 o'clock P. M. The water had reached to within two feet of her upper deck. Some of her cargo was not wet. The cargo consisted of gunny cloth, linseed in bags, jute, saltpetre, gunny bags and matting. She was pumped out by about 8 or 9 o'clock P. M., and after that she was kept free of water, and no more water reached her cargo. About half of her cargo was discharged into lighters, and she was then taken to the City and the rest was discharged. The ship could have been raised if she had sunk where she was anchored. The question of saving the vessel and cargo at either place was only a question of the expense of raising them. The wrecking bill was over $12,000, and would have been $30,000 if she had sunk where she was anchored. The defendants, on the 23d of January, 1867, signed an agreement, commonly called an average bond, whereby they agreed to pay as consignees of cargo, what should be found to be due from them, on their share of the cargo, for general average losses and expenses arising out of the transaction, provided such losses and expenses should be stated and apportioned by Johnson & Higgins, average adjusters, in accordance with the established usage and laws of the State of New-York in similar cases. Such an adjustment was made by Johnson & Higgins, according to the usage and customs of the port of New-York, and they ascertained the balance due from the defendants to be $11,880 73, July 20, 1867. The adjusters made no allowance to the defendants for the damage sustained by their cargo from the water which entered the ship, on the ground that such damage was caused by water which entered through the holes made in the bows of the vessel by the ice, and therefore, by a peril of the sea, and was not caused by the stranding, and was not a general average loss, toward which the ship and her freight should contribute. The effect of the water upon the linseed in bags was to swell it very much, and strain the ship considerably. The swelling of the linseed and the lying on an uneven bottom at the place of stranding, together, started up the deck and strained and broke the beams and the straps over the beams. The adjusters did not allow as a general average loss anything for any damage sustained by the ship from the swelling of the linseed, on the ground that such swelling was caused by water which entered through the holes in the bows from a peril of the sea, and, therefore, was not caused by the stranding; but they did allow as a general average loss the damage caused to the ship by lying on an uneven bottom when stranded. The salvage expenses were put into general average. According to custom, one-half of the gross freight for the whole voyage was taken as the net freight to be contributed for. 1. The first question which arises is, whether there was a voluntary stranding of the ship, in such a sense as to authorise a general average among ship, freight and cargo of the loss and damage caused by the stranding. The defendants contend that there was no voluntary stranding. The only damage to the ship, which it is claimed by the plaintiffs should be contributed for in this case in general average, is the damage caused by lying on the uneven bottom when stranded. That damage was manifestly caused by the stranding, and by nothing else. There was a peril common to both vessel and cargo where the vessel was anchored, at the time the master determined to strand her. That common peril was the danger of their going down together in deep water, where they would be entirely submerged, and where the cargo would have remained much longer under water, and been much more injured, and where the expense of raising them would have been much greater. This common peril was imminent, and apparently inevitable, unless the ship should voluntarily incur the damage which has happened to her from lying on the uneven bottom on the flats in shallower water, for the purpose of putting the bulk of the cargo in a position where it would not be required to remain so long under water as it it had sunk in the deeper water, and for the purpose of preventing a part of it, as it turned out, from being at all wet. The injury to the ship by her lying on the uneven bottom on the flats where she was stranded was a voluntary *jactus* of the ship in that regard to avoid the peril above named, and was a transfer of such peril in that regard from vessel and cargo to vessel alone. The attempt to avoid the peril was successful. All the elements exist in the case which make up a voluntary stranding, as settled by the Supreme Court, (Barnard vs. Adams, 10 Howard, 270, 303.) The cargo was rescued, by the stranding, from the peril of the deep water, and the vessel was injured by such stranding. The vessel suffered to benefit the cargo. The case is, in my judgment, a very plain one for a general average contribution. 2. The adjusters did not make any improper allowance to the ship. They only allowed for the damage caused to her by lying on the uneven bottom. They did not allow for any damage caused to her by the swelling of the linseed. The water which swelled the linseed came through the holes made by the ice, which was a peril of the sea. 3. The adjusters were correct in not allowing, in general average, for any damage done to the cargo by water which came through the holes made by the ice. The evidence shows that all the damage done by water to the cargo was done by water which came through those holes. The fact that the water entered through the holes after the determination was made to strand the vessel, has nothing to do with the question. 4. In view of the terms of the average bond and of the usage of the port of New-York, in like cases, as proved, I think the adjusters acted properly in taking as the contributory value of the freight one-half of the gross freight agreed to be paid for the voyage on which the disaster occurred. The principles on which the adjusters proceeded having been correct, I think the evidence fully warrants the results they arrived at. There must be a judgment on the verdict for the plaintiffs.

Edward H. Owen for the plaintiffs; James C. Carter and Townsend Scudder for the defendants.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT—SEIZURE—TRESPASS.

Henry Haffin and Philip Wagner vs. John M. Mason and Abram Hyatt.—This case, an action of trespass, for the recovery of $16,000 damages, brought by the plaintiffs, who were distillers in the town of Morrisania, against the Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Tenth Collection District, for an alleged illegal seizure and sale of property belonging to the plaintiffs and the destruction of their business, was continued yesterday. Mr. Phelps, counsel for the defence, stated that they had no more testimony to offer, but would submit the case to the jury on the charge of the Judge. He then requested the Court to charge as follows:

1. That under the provisions of the Internal Revenue laws, as they existed at the time the assessment was made, the Assessor had a right to assess parties for any deficiency in their returns.

2. That it was the duty of the Assessor to assess the plaintiffs for any distilled spirits made by them in his districts and not included in their returns.

3. That inasmuch as distilled spirits are subject to a specific and not an *ad valorem* tax, the duty and assessment in this case were levied on something never

before assessed, and which was within the power of the Assessor to assess.

4. That the assessment made by Hyatt was an official act, within the scope of his authority, and presumptively correct, and that the burden of proof is on the plaintiffs to show that it was incorrect.

5. That inasmuch as the plaintiffs have failed to show that the assessment was erroneous, they cannot recover.

6. That the action of the Assessor was judicial, and cannot be reviewed.

7. That in order to maintain this action, the plaintiffs must show that these spirits so assessed were never distilled by them.

8. That the assessment, whether erroneous or not, was a sufficient warrant for the action of the Collector.

9. That an assessment, regular in form and directed to a person within the jurisdiction of the Collector, is a protection to the Collector for his official acts in collecting the assessment.

Mr. Pelton, for the plaintiff, said that even according to the statements of opposing counsel the power of the Assessor to make a special assessment rested upon his ascertaining that there was a deficiency in the returns, but in this case the Assessor had no knowledge of any spirits manufactured by these plaintiffs which was not accounted for by them. He denied the proposition that the burden of proof was upon the plaintiffs to establish that there were no such spirits as those taxed by the special assessment, because this proceeding is not at common law but under the statute, and the defendants must bring their actions entirely within the statute. He also maintained that under the statute as it existed at that time, the Assessor had no power to make the special list and the Collector no power to collect it. That the power of review and of issuing a special list was then confined to property taxed annually, and did not apply to the manufacture of spirits where returns are made tri-monthly. That the assessment list was void, because no such tax as that mentioned in it was authorized by law, since there is no tax upon distilled spirits as such, but upon "spirits distilled and sold" or "distilled and removed for consumption and sale," or "inspected, &c." [illegible] which was not the case with the spirits referred to in the assessment. Also that the Collector was not protected by the assessment list because it was not good on its face—as not being supported by any statute, since, as has appeared, there is no such thing known to the law as a special assessment for a deficiency in returns of distilled spirits.

The Court held that the Assessor had the power to make a subsequent assessment for any deficiency which he might suppose to exist, and that his action was conclusive, and stated that its ruling upon these points also disposed of the other questions raised on the argument. The jury were directed to find a verdict for the defendants.

Counsel for the plaintiffs excepted. A stay of proceedings was granted, with liberty to make up a case and bill of exceptions, and bring up the points for further argument.

For the plaintiffs, Mr. T. D. Pelton. For the defendants, Mr. Phelps.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE GREAT SMUGGLING CASE.

United States vs. Simon and Sigismund Guterman.—In this case, in which the defendants, importers in Leonard-street, are charged with smuggling large quantities of silk dress goods into this port, the examination has been postponed to Thursday next, pending the result of efforts now being made to effect a compromise with the Government.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE ITALIAN COUNTERFEITING CASE.

United States vs. Antonio Sarro, Joseph Santrelli, Santos Morabeto, alias the Cook, Elisabetta Morabeto, his wife, Rosario Denario, Antonio Denario and Liberto Maletti.—These defendants, as previously reported, are all in custody, charged with counterfeiting. All except the Morabetos were captured in a barber shop, at No. 75 Cherry-street. The Morabetos were captured at No. 4 Birmingham-street. Large quantities of counterfeit currency and five-cent nickel coin were found at No. 75 Cherry-street, and about half a bushel of the same kind of coin was found at No. 4 Birmingham-street. Moulds for making this coin were also found in both places. Rosario Denario was the ostensible proprietor of the barber shop and Antonio Denario (a boy of 12) is his son. The case was simply formally opened yesterday and preliminaries arranged for the examination to commence on Monday next. On representations made by Ex-Judge Stuart, of counsel for defendants, the woman, Morabeto, and the boy, Denario, were discharged on their own recognizances, to appear for examination on Monday.

CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

United States vs. C. J. Therriott.—The defendant, a clerk in the Export Bureau of the Custom-house, was arrested and brought before the Commissioner, charged with complicity with Wm. J. Korn and L. N. Laidlaw, also Custom-house officers, in forging papers to obtain drawbacks on goods which they falsely claimed had been exported from this port after having paid duties as imports. He was held in $5,000 bail to appear for examination in the Eastern District, Korn and Laidlaw having already been arrested in the Eastern District and there held for examination.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 28.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

THE PANAMA HAT CASE.

David R. Dayton vs. The Stuyvesant Insurance Company.—This case, which has occupied the Court and jury four days, involves some points of interest both to insurance companies and insurers, sufficient to warrant a *résumé* of the facts elicited on the trial. It is also important as involving the legal effect of the thirteenth condition of fire insurance policies, which has never been passed upon by the Courts of this State up to the present time, and which reads as follows: "All fraud or attempts at fraud, by false swearing or otherwise, shall cause a forfeiture of all claim on this company under this policy." The plaintiff, in June, 1866, entered into a copartnership with a man named Corwin, each contributing in about equal shares, the sum of about $3,000, and, under the firm name of "Dayton & Corwin," opened a hat, cap and furnishing store at No. 456 Grand-street. They continued to carry on business until the 1st of June, 1867, when Corwin withdrew from the firm, as testified to by plaintiff, taking with him $1,500, the amount of his capital invested, together with his share of the profits up to that time. Thereafter the plaintiff, Dayton, continued to carry on the business alone up to the morning of the 29th of November, 1867, when the fire took place. The plaintiff had insurance on his stock to the amount of $5,600, distributed as follows: The Stuyvesant Insurance Company, $1,600; the Pacific Insurance Company, $2,000; the Park Insurance Company, $2,000. An inventory of the goods remaining after the fire was made by two appraisers, one on behalf of the Company and the other on behalf of the plaintiff. These appraisers estimated the goods found in the store at $2,476 46, the damage to which they estimated at $1,582 49. No evidence was produced on the trial tending to show that the plaintiff was in any way implicated in causing the fire, or that it was caused in any way other than by accident. The plaintiff's testimony went to show that he had $7,400 worth of stock in the store, $1,800 more than was covered by insurance. This amount he sought to account for by purchases outside of the bills presented on the trial, and by accumulation of profits in the business. Among the bills and statements furnished to the defendants as vouchers, some were found to be altered in date, and others overstated. The alterations of date were claimed by plaintiff to have been made while the bills were in the hands of the defendants' agents, and the overstatements made by the merchants by whom they were given, on the representation of plaintiff that he had purchased from them other goods for cash for which he had not received bills. There was also a conflict of testimony as to what trunks plaintiff referred to when he spoke with the insurance agent about the Panama hats—whether he meant the trunks then within view and partially burned, or others which had been entirely consumed. On substantially this state of facts the case went to the jury. At the request of defendant's counsel, His Honor Judge McCunn charged the jury on the following points of law: First, that if the jury believe that the plaintiff, in his proofs of loss, willfully and fraudulently made any material false statements in regard either to the amount of goods alleged to have been lost or destroyed, or as to the value of the goods which were lost or damaged, the defendant is entitled to a verdict. Second, that the jury have the right, in deciding the question whether the plaintiff falsely swore to any material fact as to the amount or value of the goods as before stated, to take into consideration the alleged fraudulent vouchers, bills and receipts for the purpose of determining that question; and further charged that this was an important case both as viewed in relation to the insurance companies and the position of the young man plaintiff, and the jury would therefore give it their serious consideration. If they found that there was any fraud on the part of the plaintiff in presenting his proofs of loss, the case will of course end there. If, however, they found there was no fraud on his part, then they would proceed further, and ascertain the extent of the loss on the evidence before them. The witnesses on behalf of plaintiff have testified that there were goods in the store at the time of the fire amounting to $5,000 or $7,000. Mr. Heine and other witnesses had been called for the defence to show that the goods could not have amounted to anything like that figure. It was for the jury to decide on all the evidence presented to them; he, the Court, would not go over the testimony, because it was all fully within their recollection. The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff, assessing the proportion of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company at $1,221.

Mr. Cook for plaintiff; Mr. Dyett for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 28.

Before Judge Friedman and a Jury.

THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Burns vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.—In this case the Jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,000.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 28.

Before Judge Brady.

The following opinion will be found interesting as relating to the operations of the Lien law:

Galligan vs. The Church of St. James.—BRADY, J.—This is an embarrassing case, as there are conflicts on all the material questions of fact. The plaintiff did not do all that he ought to have done to sustain the building properly, and he admits it, but says that he did not do so because the mason was putting brick upon the floors against his consent, and that, although he applied to the architect, Mr. O'Neil, to prevent it, the latter declined to interfere. In answer to this the mason says he placed the brick on the floors with the consent of the plaintiff, whose permission he asked and obtained. It does not appear that the defendants knew of this arrangement, or had any notice of it, unless the knowledge of their architect that the bricks were thus disposed of, was notice to them. So far as they are concerned, the result of the plaintiff's labors was that the wall had to be taken down and rebuilt, which imposed an additional and serious burden upon them, and for which they interpose a counter claim in this action. The cause which rendered it necessary to take down the wall is variously stated by the witnesses. The plaintiff shows that it was the placing of large quantities of brick upon the floors, the weight of which his braces were not sufficient to counteract. The defendants show, and their theory is partially sustained by evidence elicited from the plaintiff's witnesses, that spur braces, in addition to those employed by the plaintiff, should have been used, and that the omission of them made the shoring up deficient. Mr. O'Neill testified on that subject, among other things, that he asked the plaintiff to put up spur braces, and that the plaintiff promised to do so. It seems from the evidence that the weight of the bricks would not seriously affect the efficiency of the plaintiff's braces if properly deposited upon the floors. Whether they were properly located and, assuming such location to be the proper one, they were piled from the south wall to the centre of the floors in the same bulk, or only three feet from that wall, and also whether any were placed on the centre of the floors, are matters also in conflict. I am inclined to the opinion on that subject, nevertheless, that they were deposited as contemplated by the understanding between the mason and the plaintiff, assuming one to have existed, and to which, although denied by the plaintiff, the mason positively testified. The plaintiff rests his case substantially upon the wrong done him by putting the weight of bricks upon the floors, which was placed there, and his case, in that respect, is assailed by the mason, who is a disinterested witness. There are other matters disclosed by the testimony, having immediate or remote relation to the different elements of this case, to which I deem it unnecessary more particularly to refer, but which may sustain or answer them. Upon a review of the whole of the evidence, and having reference to the antagonisms which I have mentioned, I think the plaintiff's right to recover too doubtful to justify a finding in his favor, and this action is one in which, under the provisions of the Lien law of 1863, and upon which it is based, there should be an equitable determination. I think also that it will be equitable to disallow both the plaintiff's claim to compensation and the defendant's counter claim, and to give judgment for the latter, without costs to either party.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 28.

Before Judges Alker, Gross and Curtis.

THE BATEMAN ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.

Faustini Berthillot vs. H. L. Bateman.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who was a singer in Mr. Bateman's opera troupe, to recover the sum of $500 damages, alleged to have been sustained by reason of an assault and battery and false imprisonment, said to have been perpetrated by the defendant upon the plaintiff in the latter part of last June. The case was tried at the last November Term of this Court before Judge Gross, without a jury. About three days were consumed in the trial, and after due deliberation the Judge rendered judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $150. From this judgment the defendant Bateman took an appeal to this Court. The case was argued to-day by Mr. T. Stuyvesant in behalf of defendant, and by Mr. S. B. Noble for the plaintiff.

The principal points urged on behalf of Mr. Bateman were: First—That the Court erred in giving judgment against the defendant, for the reason that there was no evidence to sustain it. Second—The verdict and judgment are general. This is erroneous, for the reason that as to the count in the complaint for false imprisonment, it was shown on the trial that there was probable cause for the imprisonment of the plaintiff. Justice Dodge, the Police Magistrate, fined her $10 for disorderly conduct. Third—The Court erred in receiving evidence of damage to the plaintiff's clothing and jewelry.

On the other side it was urged that the testimony was abundantly sufficient to warrant the judgment which was rendered by Judge Gross, and that the same ought not to be disturbed by the General Term.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 28.

By Judge Ingraham.

Ellen N. Schryer vs. Daniel D. Schryer; G. U. Reynolds' report filed. Order for judgment taken.

Richard D. Stryker et al. vs. George Dalismore et al.; report filed. Order for judgment of foreclosure. D. P. Ingraham, Jr., to sell.

Noble S. Foster et al. vs. Henry C. Leet et al.; motion granted on terms.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 28.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

John McKenzie, Curator, &c., vs. Ebenezer S. Crandall et al.; motion granted without costs.

George S. Briggs vs. Columbian Metal Company; motion denied with $5 costs.

John Eames vs. Ann Eames; motion denied with costs to abide the event.

Thomas D. Taylor vs. Ebenezer Jennings, Jr.; motion granted without costs.

Thomas D. Taylor vs. Anna V. Taylor et al.; motion granted without costs.

Charles W. Vaughan et al. vs. Henry Eisner; motion granted.

In the matter of Joseph Cross and John Anderson to be discharged from custody; prisoners discharged.

James S. Sturges, Sr., &c., vs. Isaac B. Willington; motion granted.

The Massachusetts Life Insurance Co. vs. James Carpenter; motion granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Charles Wetmore vs. New-York Oxyhydrogen Heat Company; motion granted.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

No causes will be tried in Part II. of this Court. Trial Term during the first week of February, 1869.

By order. JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

Wm. L. Gerhardt vs. Louisa Gerhardt; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to the wife.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar yesterday was made up of fourteen cases of petit larceny, eleven of assault and battery, three of cruelty to animals, two of gambling, and two of misdemeanor. Very few of the cases were noteworthy.

Timothy Bryan was convicted of disciplining a horse by piling straw under its belly and setting it on fire, whereby the animal was badly burned. Bryan was sent to the City Prison for twenty days, and fined $50.

David Tierney was convicted of adulterating milk by mixing it with water, and was fined $50. The Magistrate remarked that he should deal severely with every case of the kind brought before him, and that if heavy fines did not have the effect of stopping the practice he should add imprisonment.

John Leash was proved to have obstructed a street car by driving in the track for three blocks, and was fined $5.

Thomas Cloffy was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for stealing a shawl from a Bowery store.

Alexander Phillips, being convicted of filching cotton from some bales in West-street, was given six months in the Penitentiary.

Mary O'Hara and Joanna Hurley were also convicted of stealing cotton in the same way, and were sent to the Penitentiary for terms of four and two months respectively.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 28, 1869.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111⅜	50 Pacific Mail	122
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅝	100 do	121¾
2,000 do	112¼	11 do	121½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, bs	113⅛	100 Boston W. P.	15¾
		100 do	16
2,000 U.S. 5-20s C., '67, c	108⅝	20 Adams Ex.	60¾
10,000 do s3	108⅝	80 do	60⅝
1,000 do	108⅝	600 do	61
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..c	110⅝	100 do	60⅝
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	108⅝	127 Wells-Fargo Ex.	28¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	101⅝	500 do	28⅝
10,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c., bet. call	58	600 do	29
10,000 do	58¼	45 A. Mer. U. Ex.	45
11,000 Va. 6s, new	63	300 N. Y. Cen. b5	164¾
10,000 N. C. 6s ...b. call	64	300 do	164¼
1,000 do	63⅞	10 Erie	38⅝
16,000 N. Car. 6s, new	62	10 Erie Pf.	63
7,000 do 2d call	61¾	200 Hudson bet. call	136¾
1,000 Ill. 6s, Cou. Bds., '79	100	200 Harlem	140
		200 do 2d call	139
26,000 Mo. St. 6s	87	100 Norwich & Wor.	98
5,000 Ga. St. 7s, bt. call	92¾	40 Reading	97½
2,000 Ala. St. 8s, Bds	92	20 do	97⅜
2,000 do	91½	100 do	97½
1,000 Brook. 6s. W. L.	96	200 C., C., Cin & Ind.	74
4,000 N.Y.Cen.6s,'83	91	100 L. I. bet. call	46
10,000 do	90¾	100 do	45
1,000 Mich S. 2d M.	92	140 Mich. So.	95
1,000 Mich.So.S.F.Bds	97½	25 do	95¾
2,000 T. & W. 1st M. ex	94	300 Clev. & Pitts.	95⅝
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	78½	200 Chic. & N. W.	82¾
3,000 do	78½	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89½
2,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s	93½	10 do	90
2,000 do	93⅝	200 do	89
6,000 M. & St. P. 8s 1st	[illegible]	200 Clev. & Tol.	106½
75,000 Gt. East. 1st	84½	100 Mil. & St. P.	74⅞
4,000 M. & St. P. 1st	97	5 do	75
50,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	84¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95
35,000 do	84⅜	100 do	95⅜
6,000 Am. D. & I. Co. 7s	95	100 do b30	96
1,000 B., N. Y. & E. 2d	82¼	15 N. J.	130
5,000 Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs	59⅝	120 P., Ft. W. & C.	123¾
10,000 do b30	60	100 Alton & T. H.	42¾
4,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st East. Div	84	90 Chi. & Alton	150
		100 Chi. & A. Pf. b. call	150
20 Bank of Commerce	122	200 Ohio & Miss.	38⅜
20 Cent. Nat. Bank	106½	1000 do	38⅝
30 Metropolitan Bk.	139	15 do	37½
31 Shoe & Leath. B'k	130	200 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pf.	9
6 Del. & Hud. Can.	125⅝	10 Han. & St. Jo.	104
147 do	126	65 Del., L. & W.	119¾
500 Canton Co.	61	200 Tol., W. & W.	66⅞
300 Cum. Coal Pf.	38½	200 Tol. W. & W. Pf.	78
800 West. U. T.	37½	100 N. J. Cen.	118½
200 do	37¾	100 do 2d call	119¼
200 do	37½	150 Morris & Essex	87
10 do	37½	10 Jol. & Chi.	92
200 Q. M. Co.	23½	200 C., Cin. & I. C.	52
400 do	23¾	100 do	53⅝
100 Mar. Min. Co.	7½	200 do	54
100 Mariposa Pf.	24	25 Dub. & S. C. 2d call	95
200 U. S. Ex.	52		

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	112⅝	300 Am. Merch. U. Ex.	44
1,000 do	112⅛	100 Adams Ex. s30	61
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111⅝	68 do	61
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	109⅞	500 do	61⅜
10,000 do	109⅞	100 do b3	62
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	113⅝	100 do	62
45,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '64	110⅝	150 Hud. R.	136⅝
7,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '65, new	108½	25 do	136
		100 do bet. call	136
11,000 do	108⅝	400 Harlem	139½
377,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	108⅝	100 do bet. call	139½
2,000 do	108⅝	100 do 2d call	139
10,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40, C. bs	108¾	700 Reading	98⅛
		100 do	98
2,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	[illegible]	30 Mich. Cen.	118
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new bet. call	67⅝	100 Mich. So. b30	95½
		300 do	95⅜
$4,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.	68	40 Lake Shore	105
4,000 N. Car. St. 6s, new	[illegible]	100 Chic. & N. W.	83⅞
4,000 N. C. State 6s	63½	100 do	84
4,000 Ala. St. 8s Bds	92	100 do b30	84½
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	68	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅞
30 Metropolitan Bank	139	300 do	90¾
100 Canton	61½	12 do	90⅞
200 do	61½	300 Clev. & Tol.	106
500 West. U. T.	37⅞	200 do	106⅜
100 do b10	37½	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Quick. M. Co.	22½	100 M. & S. P.	[illegible]
200 do	23½	300 M. & S. P. Pf.	[illegible]
100 do	23	300 T., W. & W.	[illegible]
100 do	23½	100 do b10	[illegible]
200 Pacific Mail	121⅝	1000 P., Ft. W. & C.	123⅝
[illegible] Wells-Fargo Ex.	28⅜	100 Chi. & Alton	151
100 do	28½	400 Ohio & Miss.	38⅜
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	52	500 do b10	38½
100 Mer. Un. Ex.	12¼	500 C., Cin. & Ind. Cen.	53½
200 Erie	38⅝	100 do	53¾
100 do	38¾	4.0 do	54

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. O. St. 6s, new	60	200 Ohio & Miss.	38½
100 Adams Ex.	60¾	200 do	38½
200 do	61	1800 do	38⅝
100 do	61	600 do	38⅝
100 U. S. Ex.	51½	200 do	38½
200 Mar. Pf.	24	400 Mich. So. & N. I. ex d	[illegible]
100 Pac. Mail b60	121⅝	200 do	[illegible]
100 do	122	600 do	[illegible]
200 West. Un. T.	37½	200 do b10	[illegible]
500 do	37⅜	300 do	[illegible]
200 do b10	37½	100 do s10	[illegible]
100 do	37⅜	100 do	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen.	164⅝	200 Pittsburg	[illegible]
100 Erie	38⅝	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	38¾	200 do	[illegible]
600 Hud. R. R.	[illegible]	200 Clev. & Tol.	[illegible]
2000 Reading b3	97½	100 do b10	[illegible]
100 do	97⅝	100 do c	[illegible]
200 Bank. & Bro. Asso.	106	100 Rock Island	[illegible]
100 do	106½	400 do	[illegible]
100 T., W. & W.	[illegible]	100 Northwestern	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	200 Northwestern Pf.	[illegible]
400 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	78	300 do	[illegible]
500 Mil. & St. P.	74⅝	45 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
500 Mil. & S. P. Pf.	95⅜	2200 do	[illegible]
100 Fort Wayne	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
300 do	123⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 La. 6s, L. Bds.	68	100 Ohio & Miss. b3	38⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	28¾	200 do	38½
100 Quick. Min.	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	800 do	[illegible]
200 do	23⅝	100 do	[illegible]
100 Canton Co.	61	400 do	[illegible]
100 Mar. Un. Ex.	12½	200 do	[illegible]
200 Pacific Mail	121⅝	200 do	[illegible]
100 do b10	121½	300 do	[illegible]
300 West. U. T.	37⅝	100 Mich. So. & N. I. ex d	[illegible]
100 do	37½	100 do	[illegible]
100 do s10	37⅝	200 do	[illegible]
200 do	37⅝	100 do	[illegible]
100 do c	37⅝	400 Clev. & Tol.	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen.	164⅞	200 do	[illegible]
100 do	164⅝	300 do	[illegible]
800 do	164⅞	100 Pittsburg	[illegible]
300 Erie	38⅝	100 Rock Island	[illegible]
300 Hudson	136	200 do b30	[illegible]
100 Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Reading	97½	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 do	97½	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 do b30	97⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 T., W. & W.	[illegible]	100 Northwestern	[illegible]
300 P., W. & W. Pf.	78	300 Nor. West. Pf.	[illegible]
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Fort Wayne	123⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 do c	123⅝	110 Boston W. P.	16

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	68	100 Mil. & St. P.	75¼
500 Wells-Fargo Ex.	28	100 do	75⅛
100 Adams Ex.	61¼	100 do	75
200 do	62	200 do	75¼
200 Canton Co.	61½	200 Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
100 P. M. St. Co. b3	122	300 do	[illegible]
200 do	121⅞	200 do s10	[illegible]
200 Mariposa Pf.	24	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Central	164¾	200 M. S. & N. I. ex d	[illegible]
200 do	163⅞	600 do	[illegible]
200 Hudson	136	200 do	[illegible]
200 do	137	200 do b10	[illegible]
200 Harlem	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
400 Reading	98⅛	100 Pittsburg	[illegible]
1000 do b3	98	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 do	97⅞	200 Clev. & Tol.	[illegible]
400 do	98	1000 Rock Island	[illegible]
200 do b10	98⅛	300 do	[illegible]
100 Erie	38⅝	300 Northwestern	[illegible]
100 Quicksilver	23⅝	300 N. Western Pf.	[illegible]
100 do	23½	100 do b10	[illegible]
100 T., W. & W.	66½	100 do c	[illegible]
200 do	66⅝		

THURSDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 136⅛@136⅜ ₩ cent. There was no particular feature in the market. The buyers appeared quite confident that the chances of the next few days favor higher rates, because of the comparative absence of Merchant Bills drawn against Cotton and other Domestic Produce. On the other hand, a good many sellers take advantage of the present firmness in rates to make their contracts at current figures; the Cash Gold being abundant, and the rates of Interest paid to carry over Gold balances being 6@7 ₩ cent. per annum.

The Foreign Exchanges are steady at 109⅜ ₩ cent. for 60-day Bills on London, net cash, and 110⅛ for Short Sight Bills and for Cable Transfers—the latter having the preference on account of the saving in time and in the Government Stamps.

Money to the Brokers worked easier than yesterday, and most of the transactions of the day were at 6 ₩ cent., and some of them on 15@30 days' time. We remark, however, a good inquiry from the Brokers in the Railway Market at from 6 to 7 ₩ cent. The *Bull* account at the Stock Exchange is largely in the ascendant, and there is less facility afforded than usual to lend out Stocks to the use of the opposite party, in place of borrowing Money upon them.

The Public Funds of the United States show much dullness, and the Southern State Bonds decided dullness at lower figures, while, on the other hand, the Railway speculation gains additional strength day by day, and several of the Western Roads are higher than for several weeks past. The New-York Roads fell off 2@2½ ₩ cent. on Harlem; 1 ₩ cent. on Hudson River, and ½@1 ₩ cent. on New-York Central, Erie being wholly neglected, and the great bulk of the Common Stock, including the gigantic fraudulent over-issues of March, October and November, 1868, being left in the hands of the Gould-Fisk combination. It is rumored that they will defy the new rule of the Stock Exchange, which goes into effect on Monday next, requiring the registration of all Stocks dealt in at the Exchange with some responsible Trust Company or Banking institution in this City, and a further notice of at least 30 days of any purpose (and the object thereof) to increase the Capital, either by new issues of Shares or of Convertible Bonds. What the Boards of the Stock Exchange will do in the premises with the Erie Stock is not yet known or surmised on the Street, but the prevailing hope is that they will stand firm to their new rule.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-Street, as compared with the last prices of Wednesday night:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅜	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅝	108⅝
American Gold Coin	136⅛	136⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	67⅞	67⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	58	58
Missouri Bonds	87	87
North Carolina Bonds, old	63⅞	63⅞
New-York Central	164⅛	163⅞
Erie Railway	38⅞	38⅞
Reading Railway	97⅞	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	133⅞	133⅞
Northwest Common	82⅞	83⅞
Northwest Preferred	89⅞	90⅞
Michigan Southern	94⅞	95⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	124	123⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	95⅝	95⅞
Pacific Mail Company	121⅞	120⅞
St. Paul Preferred	95⅛	95⅜
St. Paul Common	74⅞	75⅛
Toledo and Wabash	66	66
Cleveland and Toledo	106⅛	106⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅛	38⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	111⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	109
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	112⅝	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1871	[illegible]
5-20 coup., 1862	113⅝	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1871	[illegible]
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅝	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1874	112
5-20 coup., 1865	110⅝	10-40 reg.	108⅝
5-20 coup., '65 n. is.	108⅝	10-40 coup.	108⅝
5-20 coup., 1867	108⅝	6s currency	101⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bas. B'y Loan	109¼	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Y. Coun. B'y Loan	109¼	Indiana 5 ₩ c. War L'n.	95
N. Y. 7 ₩ c. Canal, 1870	101⅜	Tennessee 6s, ex c.	67¾
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1872	102½	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67⅜
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1873	102½	Virginia 6s, ex c.	57⅝
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1874	102½	Virginia 6s, n. bonds	63
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1875	102½	Georgia 6s	85½
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1877	102½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	92⅜
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1878	102½	North Carolina 6s	63
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1871	99¾	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	61¾
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1874	100	Missouri 6s	87
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1875	99¾	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	87⅜
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1876	99½	Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	67½
Ohio 6s, 1881	102	California 7s	127
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1860	100½	California 7s, large b'ds	126
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1862	100	Connecticut 6s	99
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100	Rhode Island 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100	Alabama 8s	94
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100	Alabama 5s	81½
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Hanover	108
Manhattan	144	Irving	110
Mechanics'	136	Metropolitan	138
America	145	Market	115
Phenix	105	Shoe and Leather	139
Seventh Ward	112	Continental	99
State of New-York	118	Commonwealth	106
Commerce	121⅜	Imp'rs. & Traders'	127
Mec. B. Assoc'n	117	Park	152
Ocean	104	Central National	106½
Bank of the Republic	122	Fourth National	108¼
Bank of N. America	100	Ninth National	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	[illegible]	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	[illegible]	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscr.	[illegible]	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	76¾
Erie 1st M.	[illegible]	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	89
Erie 3d M. 1883	[illegible]	Gt. Western 2d M. '88	78⅛
Erie 5th M. 1888	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. extended	92
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st M.	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 2d M. S. F.	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100½
Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]	Chi. R. I. & P.	93½
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	[illegible]	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Mich. Cen. S. F. 1st M. 8s	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97
Chi. & R. I. 7s	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M.	101½
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	86½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton	73
Ill. Cent. 7s	[illegible]	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	103½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pref.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	82
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	105⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F. bds.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	[illegible]
Con. 7 ₩ cent. con.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91½
Con. 7 ₩ cent. bds.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	84
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M.	[illegible]	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	Ohio & G. East 1st M.	84½

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $996,261 36; total payments, $675,842 79; balance, $87,716,176 40. The receipts include for Customs, $966,000; for Gold Notes, $98,000.

The Louisiana 6 ₩ cent. Levee Bonds suddenly fell off to-day to 60@68@67½ ₩ cent., and then recovered to 69 ₩ cent. bid, on a report, by telegraph, that proceedings had been taken before one of the local Judges at New-Orleans, against the special assessment of 1 ₩ cent. on the taxables of the State to provide the Interest and sink the Principal of these Loans. It is stated that the preliminary decision of this Judge was against the constitutionality of the tax, but, like some of our New-York Court proceedings, the movement will probably carry but little weight as against the intrinsic credit of the Stock designed to be damaged by it.

The National Life Insurance Company, chartered by Congress in 1868, with a paid-up capital of one million of dollars, has now been in operation six months, under the general agency (and heaviest stockholders) of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., and the number of policies issued already amounts to 2,700. The mutual principle is not recognized by this Company, but the cash rates of Life Insurance are made relatively so cheap as to place the system of the National on the most favorable footing in contrast with the Mutual companies.

The Orient Mutual Marine Insurance Company make the following showing of business for the year 1868:

Earned premiums		$1,029,055
Losses and expenses	$543,417	
Reinsurance and return premiums	201,629	— 745,046
Net underwriting of year		$284,009

The Company have declared a Scrip dividend on the net business of the year of 25 ₩ cent., and the usual Cash Dividend of 6 ₩ cent. on all the previous outstanding Scrip. The present assets of the Company are of the value of $1,609,277, of which $727,892 is in United States Stocks, Loans upon Stocks, and Cash in Bank, and the remainder in Bills receivable, Subscription Notes, and accrued Interest and unsettled accounts.

ALL NATIONAL BANKS—QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

	Oct., 1868.	Jan., 1869.
Capital paid in	$420,634,511	$419,399,231
Surplus fund	77,995,761	81,169,937
Profits unappropriated	33,095,553	35,318,720
National circulation	295,769,489	294,352,937
Old local circulation	2,906,352	2,734,669
Individual deposits	579,686,549	568,333,184
United States deposits	17,573,250	13,152,021
U. S. Disbursing Offices	4,570,478	3,281,647
Due to National Banks	95,414,637	95,446,359
To other banks and bankers	33,720,829	26,984,946
Total liabilities	$1,559,367,502	$1,529,669,921
	Oct., 1868.	Jan., 1869.
Loans and discounts	$655,875,277	$643,628,737
U. S. stocks for circulation	340,487,050	338,539,950
Other United States funds	74,177,750	44,425,150
Legal-tender money	158,309,996	142,460,200
Gold and silver	111,749,443	99,039,961
Due from National Banks	102,278,547	101,714,232
Due from other banks	7,848,822	14,395,923
Bills of National Banks	11,842,974	14,685,952
Real estate	27,745,070	22,747,753
Stocks, bonds and mortgages	20,693,414	20,038,062
Cash items for Clearing-house	143,241,394	142,405,590
Miscellaneous	8,116,990	7,045,201
Total resources	$1,559,367,502	$1,529,669,921

The relative increased strength of the whole National Bank movement in January to the October statement may be thus stated:

	October.	January.
Deposits in gross	$579,686,549	$568,333,184
Less clearing items	143,241,394	142,405,590
Net deposits	$436,445,155	$425,927,594
Due Treasury	22,143,728	2,942,898
Circulation	295,769,489	294,352,937
Demand liabilities	$754,358,372	$723,229,429
Gold and Greenbacks	170,089,498	172,050,980
Pro rata	22.67 ₩ cent.	23.80 ₩ cent.

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co., in their Cotton Circular for the *Java*, remark as follows:

The position of Cotton is not materially changed from last week. The receipts have been quite as large as was expected, and speculators control the various markets of the country. Shippers are doing little or nothing on their own account, nor can they execute an order for foreign account; meanwhile the stock on hand is steadily increasing, and we have now arrived at the point when the struggle between the English spinner and the American speculator begins in real earnest. The idea is general here and at the South that Manchester will be obliged to buy in Liverpool largely and so push prices up to a parity of the markets in this country very soon, and to a much higher point later on. The basis for the opinion is—the light stock in Liverpool, the small amount on the way, and the certainty that our export for some weeks must of necessity be moderate.

The sales of the week have been 20,123 bales, of which 1,033 for export, 10,737 for home consumption, 6,198 on speculation, and 2,155 in transit. It will be noticed what a ridiculously small proportion of the sales have been for export. Our stock is steadily increasing, and will be further augmented this week. Since the clearances at Southern ports for New-York, during the past week, have been large, our overland receipts by rail are considerable.

The clearances have been: For Liverpool, 3,873; Havre, 184; Bremen, 201; Salerno, 600. The uncleared engagements are: For Liverpool, 1,000; Hamburg, 500. Freight to Liverpool, ¼d.@3-16d., steam and sail. Havre, 1c. steam; ⅝c. sail. Bremen, ¾c. steam; ⅝c. sail. Hamburg, ⅜d. steam; ⅜c. sail.

These contracts have varied with the general market; the range has been about 1c. ₩ lb.—the highest for Low Middling, 28⅜c.; the lowest, 27⅞c. In the majority of cases settlements are made in money; in a few instances where Cotton is delivered an immediate sale is made; one was made yesterday at 27⅞c. We think the bulk of the contracts for this month and February are covered. Very few new ones are being made.

The transactions during the past week have been moderate, and consist chiefly of resales of previous purchases. The more recent sales have been for Ordinary to Good Ordinary, Mobile to Liverpool, freight, 11-16d. by steam, at 25⅜c., and Low Middling with freight, ⅝d. steam, from Mobile to Liverpool, at 26c. The amount on sale at this moment is by no means large, nor do we hear of any new shipments being made.

At the close of our last circular we noticed that on Tuesday of last week prices everywhere declined: the extent of the decline varied from 1c. to 2c. ₩ lb. Later on in the week there was a recovery of nearly the whole of this decline, but with a more moderate scale of sales. At the close of the week the speculative feeling subsided somewhat with small sales. Yesterday, in response to the decline in Liverpool, there was again a decline varying from ⅛c. to ⅜c. ₩ lb. The rampant speculation recently at New-Orleans on local account and on account of parties in the Atlantic States and Tennessee, seems to have died out. Large shipments have been made during the last ten days from New-Orleans, Boston and Providence. Mobile is still receiving cotton from New-Orleans to fill chartered vessels. The chief operations in Savannah for export have been the buying of cotton for chartered steamers. In Charleston only a small business has been done.

Receipts at the ports, for the week ending Friday last, amounted to 84,000 bales, against 88,000 in the corresponding week last year. The increase this year over last is now reduced to 84,000. In view of the miserable condition of the roads throughout a large section of the cotton region, and the known indisposition of planters to market their crops rapidly with the larger quantity going overland, we must look upon our present scale of receipts at the ports as very liberal. Some improvement in the roads about Memphis lately, and the rise in the rivers tributary to that city, have caused larger receipts at that point during the past few days. Since Friday the receipts have been liberal, and the total for the week promises to exceed that of last week.

Exports are light to Great Britain and small to France and the Continent. The deficiency to Great Britain is 66,000 bales as compared with last year, and 20,000 as compared with the year before. This deficiency must necessarily increase, since exporters in every market in the country are idle. As the necessary result of this [illegible] state of the trade, cotton can be shipped to Liverpool as follows: From New-York, by steam, ⅝d.; Charleston, steam, 9-16d.; Savannah, sail, 9-16d.; Mobile, sail, ¾d.; New-Orleans, ⅝d., and even these rates do not tempt shippers.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last to the 22d inst.:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Receipts at the ports	1,312,000	1,228,000	1,047,000
Exports to G't Britain	399,000	465,000	419,000
Exports to France	139,000	97,000	40,000
Exports to other ports	128,000	119,000	27,000
Total exports	666,000	618,000	486,000
Stock on hand	349,000	335,000	509,000
Of which during the past week included in the above:			
Receipts for the week	84,000	88,000	82,000
Exports to G't Britain	28,000	40,000	39,000
Exports to France	2,000	20,000	1,000
Exports to other ports	2,000	5,000	1,000
Total exports for the week	32,000	65,000	41,000
Receipts, overland, to 31st Dec., not included in the above	193,000	120,000	65,000

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1869.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 11th inst., that a trust deed of property, real or personal, made to secure an issue of bonds to the amount of one million dollars, ($1,000,000,) requires stamps to the value of $1,000, being at the rate of mortgages. See stamp schedule "B," head "Mortgage."

Or, if the bonds are not to be issued at once, the mortgage may remain unstamped, if each bond is stamped when issued at the rate of mortgages, that is, fifty cents for every five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof. See Revenue act of June 30, 1864, amended March 3, 1865, Section 160. Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Mr. WM. LOCKMAN, care L. SHROYER & Co., Baltimore, Md.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 1,000 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now completed. As 500 miles of the western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but 267 miles remain to be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season. Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $28,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered. By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road, and all its equipments.

They have thirty years to run, at six per cent., and both principal and interest are PAYABLE IN GOLD. Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds the United States (the '81s) will be due in twelve years, and they are worth 112. If they had thirty years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States is perfectly secure. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1868, from way business only, on an average of less than 700 miles of road in operation, were more than FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, the details of which are as follows:

From passengers	$1,024,005 97
From freight	2,040,233 19
From express	51,423 08
From mails	136,235 59
From miscellaneous	91,626 27
From Government troops	104,077 77
From Government freight	449,440 33
From contractors' men	201,179 09
From contractors' material	968,430 32
Total	$5,066,651 61

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR. As the supply of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The Road is completed, and the net earnings for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the entire Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. Price 97½ and the accrued interest in currency. Parties purchasing before Feb. 1, will get the benefit of the premium on Coupons maturing on that date. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE, FIFTY-YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND and ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST—1st FEBRUARY and 1st AUGUST—IN GOLD COIN, *Free of Government Tax.*

The Bonds are offered at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Persons subscribing now will save the premium on the coupon payable Feb. 1, proximo, equal to a reduction of one per cent. in the price of the Bonds.

Pamphlets, with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

All Bonds subscribed for sent by Express free of charge.

The Bonds may be had of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, *free of Government tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broome-st., No. 389, 25x108.9	$20,000
Grand-st., No. 579, 25x75	15,750
Lot No. 456, map of Landert's farm	30,000
18th-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of Avenue A, 184x200	58,800
23d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 142.4x21x55x8x55x31x142.4x80	65,000
29th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x98.9	10,000
35th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9	nom.
37th-st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18x49.4	12,000
62d-st., s. s., 216 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	8,500
86th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x102.2	2,000
99th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x100.11	7,500
115th-st., s. s., 420 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100	7,500
118th-st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of 5th-av., irregular	7,380
121st-st., n. s., lots Nos. 51 and 52, map of land in Harlem, 50x99.11; 126th-st., lot No. 462, on preceding map, 25x99.11; 126th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 463 and 464, on preceding map, 50x100 — Deed dated 1847	500
48th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100, ½ part	1,750
48th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100	1,750
51st-st., s. s., 262.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.9x100.5	15,000
70th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	4,250
113th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x100.10	11,500
120th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 175x100.11	18,650
3d-av., n. e. corner of 87th-st., 100x25.9x42.10x100.5	35,000
9th-av., n. e. corner of 188th-st., 32.1x60	1,500

Leases.

Cherry-st., No. 323, 5 years and 1 month, per year	$2,500
Gansevoort-st., No. 3, 2 years, per year	1,412
East Broadway, lot No. 12, Rutgers' estate, 21 years, 10 years per year, 250; 11 years per year	300
East Broadway, lot No. 13, Rutgers' estate, 10 years, per year	350
Montgomery-st., No. [illegible] (part of house,) 5 years, per year	[illegible]
Madison-lane, No. [illegible], 21 years, per year	[illegible]
Stanton-st., No. [illegible], 3 years, per year	[illegible]
6th-av., No. 256, (store, &c.,) 3 yrs. and 8 mos., per yr.	800
[illegible]-st., No. 19 E., 5 years, per year	2,000
[illegible]-st., No. 183, 4 years, per year	1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Amelia-st., n. s., 22 ft. w. of Smith-st., 18.8x80	$8,625
Centre-st., e. s., 211 ft. s. of East New-York-av., 24.4x118.1	2,800
Johnson and Jay sts., n. w. corner, 25x100	1,400
Madison-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	3,000
McDougal-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 50x100	810
Quincey-st. and Yates-av., s. w. corner, 100x100	4,500
South 3d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-st., 25x100	3,500
40th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2	600
Gates-av., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Yates-av., 25x100	nom.
Howard-av. and Jefferson-st., s. w. cor., 25x125	1,500
Hudson-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Front-st., 25x80	2,000
Lafayette-av. and Schenck-av., 50x82.9; Schenck-st., s. s., 175 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 25x82.2	1,000
4th-av. and 40th-st., n. e. cor., 100x100.2	3,250

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Bradford-av., s. s., lot No. 82, map of Cox's property, 25x100	$225

Newtown.

Plot adjoining Penfold's, 5 acres, McGinnis'	$3,400

North Hempstead.

Jericho road, adjoining Wiggins', 4 acres	$700

Woodhaven.

Broad-av., adjoining Van Wicklen's	$3,000
Liberty and Wyckoff avs., corner of, adjoining Van Wicklen's	3,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Beach-av., w. s., lot No. [illegible] East Morrisania, 50x100	$1,000
Grand-av., w. s., 160 ft. n. of James-st., 50x125	1,350

Ossining.

Mill-st., n. s., adjoining Arcade File Works, Maloney's	$800

West Farms.

Webster-av., n. e. s., 131 ft. n. w. of Tompkins-st., 100x131	$600

White Plains.

Railroad-av., s. s., S. Mott's property, 50x100	$5,700
Spring-st., w. s., J. M. Furris' property, irregular plot	5,750

Yonkers.

D. W. Fishay's property, 125 to 100 acres	$4,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Boston-st., W. Raynor's, adjoining E. Marsh's, 25x100	$800
Camden-st., w. s., near Warren and Cabinet sts., [illegible]	200
Congress-st., adjoining N. J. & N. Y. R. R., rear lot, [illegible]	600
Chapel and Spring sts., corner of, [illegible]	4,000
Clinton-av., n. s., 127 ft. from Church-st., 2x180	450
Hanover-place and Murray-st., n. w. corner, 60x100	2,500
Lewis-st., e. s., 270 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x100	300
Morris and Essex Railroad-av., n. s., lot 22x81	[illegible]
Quarry-st., e. s., 80 ft. from J. Scott's land, 22x82	412
Quarry-st., e. s., 80 ft. of J. Scott's land, 22x122	825
Walnut-st., e. s., 25x86; Catharine-st., w. s., 25x100; Catharine-st., w. s., 50x80	3,000
8th-av., n. s., adjoining lot No. 151, 25x74	1,500

Belleville.

Road from J. Cunningham's, w. s., 50x156	$312

Bloomfield.

Railroad-av. and Proposed st., s. w. cor., 103x300	$1,400

Clinton.

Lower road to Elizabeth, n. w. s., adjoining E. Lyons', 1 acre	$2,450

Montclair.

Newark and Pompton road, n. s., plot of W. Jacob's land, 56x113	$100

Orange.

Chapel-st., w. s., 290 ft. s. of Park-av., 35x145	$2,300

South Orange.

Munns-av., e. s., adjoining A. Schulte's, 30x260	$300

West Orange.

Trefoil pass, adjoining D. Robinson's, 198x219	$1,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	34	Barley, bushels	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	3,518	Malt, bushels	950
Flour, bags	[illegible]	Peas, bushels	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bbls	[illegible]	Pork, bbls	245
Cornmeal, bags	2,300	Cut Meats, pkgs	131
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs	234
Corn, bushels	17,542	Beef, tcs. and bbls	298
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	382
Oats, bushels	1,000	Petroleum, bbls	881

ASHES—Have been in demand and steady at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $8 87½@$9 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in good request at full prices, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c., all in gold, ₩ lb. Sales 4,850 bags, mainly Rio.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm, but has been less sought after, especially by spinners. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,890 bales, including 889 bales to spinners, 1,001 bales to speculators, 479 bales to shippers, and 521 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 300 bales Low Middling for March, 28½c.; 250 bales Low Middling, for March, 28c.; 250 bales Low Middling, for February, 28⅜c., and 200 bales Low Middling, for February, 28⅛c. ₩ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	26¾	26¾	26⅞	27
Good Ordinary, ₩ lb.	27¾	27¾	27⅞	28
Low Middling, ₩ lb.	28¾	28¾	28⅞	29
Middling, ₩ lb.	29	29⅛	29⅜	29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,149
Receipts last week	25,981
Receipts preceding week	26,514
Receipts since Jan. 1	87,358
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	882,735
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,329
Exports since Jan. 1	21,880
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	211,749
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	55,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,284,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	1,179,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	647,000
Exports, same time last year	652,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	321,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	251,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—Are quite plenty and slow of sale at irregular prices, including New-Jersey brands, 33c.@34c.; State and Pennsylvania, 32c.@34c.; Ordinary Western, 28c.@30c.; Western, by express, 30c.@32c.; Canada, 28c.@30c.; Limed, 20c.@25c. ₩ dozen.

FRUIT—Trade in Apples has been quite dull since our last. We quote: Apples, Common, $2 50@$3 50; Apples, Greening, $4 25@$4 50; Apples, Baldwin, $4 50@$4 75; Apples, Spitzenburg, $4 25@$4 50; Apples, mixed lots, $3 50@$4; Cranberries, $8@$15 ₩ bbl. Dried Apples are steady and firm at quotations. Peeled Peaches are quiet, with a fair supply on the market. Unpeeled are more inquired for. New Apples, State, 12c.@13c.; New Apples, Western, 11½c.@12½c.; New Apples, Southern, 9c.@10c.; New Peaches, prime, 27c.@28c.; Peaches, good, 21c.@25c.; Peaches, common, 10c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14½c.@15½c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 10½c.@11c.; Blackberries, 21c.@22c.; Raspberries, 44c.@45c.; Cherries, pitted, 40c.@42c.; Plums, 30c.@31c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 35; inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7@$7 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 35@$7 85, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 30 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 90@$6 35
Extra State	7 00@ 7 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 00@11 25
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 85@13 25

Southern Flour continues depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $6 65@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$13 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour is inactive at $5 25@$8 50, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $8 75@$11 for new extras, ₩ 196 lbs.; sales, 450 sacks. Rye Flour continues in demand at $5 25@$7 50 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderately active request at $4@$5 85 for Western; $4 60 for Jersey and $5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is slow of sale at $3 75@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after at drooping rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 49,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 10@$2 11; Amber Michigan, on private terms; Red Western, (Winter,) part at $1 80; No. 2 Spring at $1 60½@$1 65, in store and afloat, and No. 3 Spring, part at $1 50, in store, ₩ bushel. Corn has been rather steadier in price, on a fair average business. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels at 93c.@96c. for New Mixed Western; $1 05@$1 09 (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 86c.@$1 for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, and $1 02 for kiln-dried, ₩ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 47½@$1 55 ₩ bushel. Barley is in less demand at easier rates. Sales 15,000 bushels, including Canada West, part at $2 11, in store, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt continues dull at $2 10@$2 15 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in active speculative demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels Western at 75c.@75½c., in store, and 76½c.@77½c., afloat, ₩ bushel. Beans are in moderate request at full prices. Peas are in light stock at nominal rates. We quote: Beans, Pea, Prime, $3 50@$3 60; Beans, Marrow, Prime, $4 25@$4 50; Beans, Mediums, Prime, $3 45@$3 50; Peas, Canada, free, $1 60 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate demand at 80c.@85c. for shipping and 95c.@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at $1@$1 25 for long and short, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at unaltered prices, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 5c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 5c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand at rather firmer prices since our last, including Porto Rico at 42c.@60c.; Cuba at 32½c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@80c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been comparatively quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 55½c.@57½c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $4 50@$4 75; Resin at $2 50@$2 25 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 75; Pitch at $3 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 75; Red Oil at 90c.@92½c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 03; Olive, $1 87½@$1 90 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in quite moderate demand and quoted firm at 22½c.@23½c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@27½c. for Crude in bbls., and 36c.@38½c. for Refined in bond, ₩ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes sell slowly, and the stock on the market is larger. Prices are weak, but not materially lower. We quote: Monitor, $1 50; Buckeye, $1 75@$2; Peach-blows, $2 50@$3 25; Prince Alberts, $2 50@$2 75; Mercers, $2 75@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 50; Delaware Sweet, $7@$7 50; Onions, Red, $6@$6; Onions, Yellow, $7@$8; Marrow Squash, $3@$3 25; Russia Turnips, $2@$2 25 ₩ bbl.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of Poultry is fair, and, with more favorable weather, the market is better. Venison being outlawed, we drop quotations: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 18c.@19c.; Geese, 10c.@15c.; Ducks, 19c.@22c.; Chickens, 15c.@20c. ₩ lb. *Game*—Quail, ₩ dozen, $2 50@$3 00; Partridge, ₩ pair, $1@$1 50; Grouse, ₩ pair, $1 10@$1 20; Ducks, mallards, ₩ pair, 40c.@50c.; Ducks, canvas backs, ₩ pair, $1@$1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened lower and irregular, but closed more firmly on a rather better inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $30 87@$31, chiefly at $31, for New Mess; $29 25@$30 for Old Mess; $27 50@$28 25 for Prime Mess; $25 25@$26 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, including March delivery, seller's option, on private terms, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in less demand at 13½c.@14½c. for Western, and 14½c.@15½c. for City, ₩ lb. Cut Meats continue active and buoyant. Sales equal to 400 packages, at 17c.@18c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 14c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in less request at unaltered prices. Sales 120 boxes, including Cumberlands, at 15½c.@16c. ₩ lb. Lard has been more freely offered and in moderate demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 tierces and bbls., at 19¾c.@21¼c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 20½c.@20¾c. for City, and 20¾c.@21c. for prime to Western Steam ₩ lb. Sales were also reported of 3,750 tierces prime Steam, including seller and buyer, March and April, at 20½c.@21¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is in request at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $18@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef is less active, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, and India Mess at $31@$37 ₩ tierce; sales 220 tierces. Beef Hams have been in demand at $30@$35 ₩ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter, for the week ending this day, are 12,868 packages, an unusual proportion of which are Fall made half Tubs, and which makes actually only a moderate quantity. A fair demand has prevailed during the week for low grades, and the finer qualities for local trade at unchanged quotations, while the market has ruled dull and heavy for all the medium qualities. The lack of the usual demand for fair shipping grades has caused some weakness among a class of receivers. But the majority are firm and confident of the future and look on the present quietude among buyers as an operation for a decline for speculative purposes. The total receipts of the present crop are over 4,000 packages in excess of the crop of last year to the same period, while of some 10,000 packages of Canada stock received in this market and consumed last season, about 1,000 have been received this season. These facts, added to the knowledge that no more Canada stock will be received this season, will not cause any apprehensions of an over supply of Butter, but rather the reverse. Our quotations are unchanged.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	41	@43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₩ lb.	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₩ lb.	42	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₩ lb.	41	@43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₩ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₩ lb.	35	@37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb.	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb.	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₩ lb.	28	@30
Common Western, ₩ lb.	25	@27

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 956 boxes. The stock on this market has been reduced to a low point by an increased demand for both export and home trade, and the question of price for the balance of the crop will only be limited by the consumers. Many fine parcels are now held out of market, while our quotations will cover the actual transactions of the week.

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb.	20	@21
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₩ lb.	17	@19
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb.	18	@19
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₩ lb.	16	@17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14c., and 1,540 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more demand at 13c.@15½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 81,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12¼c.; also 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 12½c.@14½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at $1@$1 01, chiefly at $1 ₩ gallon. Market heavy.

WOOL—Messrs. WALTER BROWN & Co. inaugurated the business of selling Wool at auction to-day, as the beginning of regular trade and sales of Wool, by offering through Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., auctioneers, some 300,000 lbs. (out of 400,000 lbs. advertised) of Wool, mostly of other than strictly choice qualities, though all fairly graded, from a number of consignors to the highest bidders. The sale had been advertised for weeks past through the columns of the leading journals of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, as also by means of circulars widely distributed among the trade in the several parts of the country. A very full attendance of trade, manufacturers and others, was the result, and the bidding was characterized by more spirit than could have been generally looked for, in view of the dullness which has so long prevailed in the regular channels of business. The sale was commenced at 1 P. M., by Mr. DRAPER, the senior member of the auction firm, who announced that the whole offering would be disposed of without reservation and in the most unqualified and unrestricted way. All parties interested in the sale, as security, it was understood, had agreed unhesitatingly to the conditions which had been determined upon by the originators of the enterprise, with the view of making the sale positive and unexceptionable in every particular. The manner in which the sale was conducted was eminently creditable to its managers, and undoubtedly met the views of the very respectable company in attendance. The terms of the sale were "cash within 30 days, for all sums less than $3,000; for all larger amounts, cash in 30 days, or approved indorsed paper at not over 90 days, with interest added from date of sale. Interest at 10 ₩ cent. ₩ annum allowed on all amounts paid before the expiration of 30 days." The lots sold were as follows: 4 bags Western Unwashed at 32c.; 16 bags Tub Washed, 60c.; 6 bags Tub Washed, 47c.; 3 bags Tub Washed, 47c.; 1 pile Iowa Fleece, 50c.; 1 pile Unwashed Michigan Fleece, 29c.; 1 pile Unwashed Michigan Fleece, 32c.; 1 pile unmerchantable Fleece, 34c.; 1 pile Double Extra Pennsylvania Fleece, 52½c.; 1 pile unmerchantable Ohio Fleece, 34½c.; 1 pile Iowa (burry) Fleece, 42c.; 1 pile Western Fleece, 38c.; 12 bales California Spring Clip Broken, 18c.; 11 bales California Spring Clip Broken, 19½c.; 15 bags B California Spring, 26½c.; 9 bags Unwashed Black Santa Fe, 20c.; 9 bags Washed Black Santa Fe, 25c.; 2 bags Washed Black Mexican, 22c.; 1 pile Unwashed Fleece, 28½c.; 5 bales clean Washed Black and 2 bags Santa Fe, 25c.; 12 bags Superfine Pulled, 45c.; 12 bags Superfine Pulled, 45c.; 10 bags Superfine Pulled, 46½c.; 18 bags Superfine Pulled, 46c.; 3 bags Superfine Pulled, 44c.; 10 bags Extra Pulled, 42c.; 10 bags Extra Pulled, 42c.; 11 bags Extra Pulled, 42½c.; 10 bags Extra Pulled, 43½c.; 13 bales A 1 Fall California, 27c.; 13 bales A 1 Fall California, 26½c.; 13 bales A 1 Fall California, 25½c.; 13 bales A 1 Fall California, 26c.; 12 bales A 1 Fall California, 26c.; 12 bales A 1 Fall California, 26c.; 12 bales California Lambs 10 A 1 1 A 2 1 A 3½ B, 25½c.; 10 bags Scoured Mestiza, 97c.; 10 bags Scoured Mestiza, $1; 25 bags Scoured Banda Oriental, $1 05; 29 bags Excelsior Company's X Scoured Fleece, 96c.; 20 bags Excelsior No. 1 Scoured Fleece, 85½c.; 10 bags Excelsior No. 2 Scoured Fleece, 75c.; 9 bags Cape Sorts, 29½c.; 10 bags Extra Pulled, 42c.; 15 bags Extra Pulled, 42½c.; 10 bags Super Pulled, 44½c.; 10 bags Super Pulled, 44½c.; 10 bales A 1 Spring California, 34c.; 1 pile fine Iowa Fleece, 47c.; 1 pile XX Iowa Fleece, 47c.; 1 pile Medium Unwashed Fleece, 35½c.; 1 pile Medium Unwashed Fleece, 36½c.; 1 pile Washed California Fleece, 35c.; 1 pile Smyrna Wool, 31c.; 1 pile Medium Iowa Fleece, 51c.; 1 pile X and XX Unwashed Fleece, 34c.; 1 pile Pennsylvania No. 1 Fleece, 51½c.; 1 pile Combing Fleece, 65c.; 1 pile Pennsylvania X Fleece, 50½c.; 1 pile Pennsylvania Fleece, 50½c.; 1 pile Pennsylvania XX Fleece, 53½c.; 1 pile Pennsylvania Fleece, 52½c.; 1 pile Ohio No. 1 Fleece, 52c.; 1 pile Ohio X Fleece, 51c.; 1 pile Ohio Fleece, 51c.; 1 pile Ohio XX and above Fleece, 54c.; 1 pile Ohio Fleece, 54c.; 1 pile Michigan X Fleece, 50c.; 1 pile Michigan Fleece, 49½c.; 1 pile Michigan No. 1 Fleece, 50½c.; 1 pile West Virginia XX and Pick Lock, 60c.; 1 pile Ohio No. 1 Fleece, 50½c.; 1 pile Ohio No. 3 Fleece, 53c.; 1 pile Coarse Fleece, 45c.; 12 bags extra Pulled, 41c.; 10 bags No. 1 Scoured, $1; 10 bags No. 2 Scoured, 92½c.; 10 bags No. 3 Scoured, 80c.; 10 bags No. 5 Scoured, 77c.; 25 bags No. 6 Scoured, 69c.; 3 bags Scoured, 53c.; 10 bags Country super Pulled, 46c.; 5 bags Country extra Pulled, 47c.; 5 bags Country XX Pulled, 50½c.; 10 bags extra Pulled, 45c.; 10 bags super Pulled, 44c.; 10 bags super Pulled, 44c.; 3 bales A 2 Spring California, 33½c.; 9 bags Lambs Pulled, 38c.; 7 bags Coarse Wool, 33½c.; 6 bags Burry Wool, 30½c.; 25 bags Noils, 39½c.; 25 bags Noils, 39c.; 1 pile fine Unwashed Fleece, 33½c.; 1 pile fine Unwashed Fleeces, 27c.; 5 bales X 3 California, 27½c.; 5 bales superior Camels' Hair, 29c.; 3 bags Flocks, 9c.; 4 bags Hard Ends, 18c.; 1 bag Waste, 13½c.; 1 bag Flannel Waste, 10c.; 1 bag Cotton, 8c., ₩ lb. The taxes not having been ascertained up to a late hour in the afternoon, the net result of the sale in dollars and cents cannot be given precisely; but it is computed at between $135,000 and $140,000.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, but steady to-day. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 6,000 bushels Corn, at 7½d. ₩ bushel, and 50 tons Wool, by sail, at 21s. ₩ ton. For the Clyde, a small vessel with an assorted cargo, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
IL TROVATORE (Third Act) and LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thoier, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Holland, Ringgold, Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 6th-av.
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddart, Hale, Lamb, Edmonds, Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; Or, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
L'OEIL CREVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Genot, Petit, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—DRAMA and FARCE. Evening—ERNANI and IXION. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Church difficulties in Spain, which led to the assassination, recently, of the Governor of Burgos, has induced the Government to issue a proclamation declaring the equality of religious sects before the law.

The latest news from Paraguay is to the effect that LOPEZ had been driven from his stronghold of Angostura by the Allies and forced to retreat to the interior.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday passed two or three private relief bills which were reported from the Committees. Several bills were introduced and referred. Discussion on the McGarrahan Private Relief bill exhausted the morning hour, the question being whether the indefinite postponement of the bill at the last session was equivalent to its final rejection. Finally the Senate voted to take up the bill, but postponed its consideration. The suffrage amendment to the Constitution was taken up, and Mr. STEWART spoke in favor of its adoption. Mr. BUCKALEW offered an amendment prescribing the manner of choosing Presidential Electors. After a lengthy debate regarding the propriety of submitting Mr. BUCKALEW's proposition in connection with the suffrage question, Mr. BUCKALEW withdrew his amendment. He then introduced it as a joint resolution, and it was referred. The discussion was continued at length, after which the Senate went into Executive session and then adjourned.

In the House the bill appropriating $43,199,000 for the expenses of the army was reported from the Committee, and made the special order for Monday next. Mr. PAINE reported from the Reconstruction Committee a preamble reciting the present political condition of Georgia, and a resolution instructing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire and report what further action should be taken by Congress respecting the representation of that State in that body. Mr. PAINE moved the previous question, and under its operation the resolution was adopted, yeas 127, nays 83. Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report relative to the Georgia contested election case, which in effect declares that as J. H. CHRISTY voluntarily gave aid and comfort to the rebels during the war, he is not entitled to a seat in Congress; and that as the contestant, JOHN A. WIMPY, did not get a majority of the votes cast, he was not entitled to the seat. After considerable discussion, the consideration of the report was postponed till the third Tuesday in February. The bill to amend the Pension laws was taken up. Mr. NIBLACK moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the second section of the bill, which directs the withdrawal of pensions from female pensioners who are living a life of prostitution or concubinage. Mr. PERHAM stated that the Commissioner of Pensions had especially called attention to the fact that the number of widows having pensions who were living in open prostitution was increasing, and the Committee had deemed the second section of the bill necessary. Messrs. FARNSWORTH, SCHENCK, and others spoke in opposition to this feature of the bill, denouncing it as unjust to the widows of soldiers. The bill was postponed till Tuesday next. The House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill which appropriates $2,132,-269 for the Indian Bureau. After some discussion the Committee rose without disposing of the bill. Mr. BOUTWELL gave notice that he would to-day move the previous question on the suffrage amendment. A recess till 7:30 o'clock was taken. In the evening Mr. BECK made a speech on the suffrage question. General debate followed in which Messrs. SHANKS, ELDRIDGE and MCKEE participated, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

In the State Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced providing for the extension of Madison-avenue from its intersection with East Twenty-third to East Seventeenth-street, so that it shall begin at a point on the northerly side of East Seventeenth-street. A bill was also introduced for the erection of a new Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. In the Assembly a resolution was offered calling for the appointment of a special Committee to ascertain what action has been taken by the Police of New-York toward ferreting out the murderers of Mr. ROGERS. The Committee on Contested Seats hold their sessions at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City, beginning to-morrow forenoon.

The Railroad bill, restricting passenger fare to three cents a mile, has passed the Illinois House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate. As the bill now stands it is provided that the act shall not be so construed as to release the Illinois Central Railroad from the payment of a percentage of its earnings into the State Treasury.

Four colored men and a white man, charged with the crime of stealing the body of a Col. WILLIAMS from a tomb about seven miles from Kingston, N. C., were taken from the jail in that place, where they were held for trial, a few days ago, and murdered, by a band of thirty or forty citizens of the place. No arrests have as yet been made.

The band of desperadoes who have been operating in Robeson County, N. C., for some weeks past, are still at work. On Saturday evening last they attacked the house of REUBEN KING, about two miles from Lumberton, and wounded him and a guest named E. R. WARD, probably mortally, and ransacked the house, obtaining, however, but about $200. Mr. KING was for twenty years Sheriff of the county. Gov. HOLDEN, it is said, ordered the present Sheriff of the county some time ago to capture the robbers and murderers at all hazards, but his order has not yet been obeyed.

The keeper of the jail at Wiscasset, Me., while making the round of the cells, yesterday morning, was attacked by the prisoners, overpowered and knocked down. Three of them then succeeded in making good their escape and are still at large.

The State Workingmen's Association was in session in Albany yesterday. A bill, which will be presented to the Legislature forthwith, was read and approved. It makes it lawful for trades-unions to hold meetings without incurring the peril of indictment for conspiracy. The questions of prison labor, apprenticeship, &c., were discussed, and the Convention adjourned to this morning.

A delegation, including Hon. SIMON CAMERON, are to visit Atlantic City in a few days, to examine the beach, with the view of reporting to Congress the necessity of an appropriation for erecting a breakwater to the inlet front, along which the ocean is making serious inroads. Over 1,500 feet of the beach opposite the lighthouse have been washed away within the past two years.

A generous friend of African colonization, residing in England, has recently sent £1,000, "to be laid out in sending persons to Liberia in whom it is unmistakably evident that they have the highest welfare of Africa at heart." One-half of the amount was sent to Mr. WILLIAM COPPINGER, of Washington, and one-half to Rev. THOMAS S. MALCOLM, of Philadelphia. Approved persons will probably start from Baltimore, in the *Golconda*, about the 1st of May. The *Golconda* is now on her return voyage from Liverpool, and is expected to carry out a large number of emigrants.

Western papers report that the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company has made an arrangement with the Hastings (Wis.) Road, by which the latter is to refuse to carry wheat at any price. This is to compel the sending of wheat to Minneapolis, Minn., instead of to Hastings.

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association have resolved to hold an exhibition of mechanical and industrial products, in Boston, during the present year.

Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has signed the death warrant for the execution of GERALD EATON, on the 25th of February, for the murder of TIMOTHY HEENAN.

The Government Commissioner has accepted another section of the Union Pacific Railroad ending at the one thousandth mile post. The Central Pacific Road is completed 593 miles east of Sacramento, Cal.

The Boston merchants are signing a petition to be sent to the Senate protesting against the ratification of the *Alabama* treaty, on the ground that it proposes to place on an equality the claims of British subjects and American citizens. The former, the petition substantially says, were the result of disagreements regarding the ordinary forms of neutrality, while the latter arose out of acts of piracy and bloodshed, sanctioned, encouraged and even perpetrated by British subjects.

A Vigilance Committee has been formed in Jefferson, Spencer and Bullitt counties, Ky., and thieves have been warned to leave.

One of the Arion Carnival parties, preparatory to the great masked ball on the 4th of February, took place last night at the Germania Rooms. A burlesque opera was given with the usual comic songs and addresses, and the ball followed the proceedings. The Teutonia Maennerchor gave, also, last evening a very brilliant masked ball at the Academy of Music. Opposite, at Irving Hall, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, gave their annual festival, which was very well attended and gave much pleasure to those present.

The journeymen job printers now on a strike held three meetings yesterday at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, and received various reports, including an accession of names of firms willing to pay the rates demanded. On the other hand a number of employing printers held a meeting at the Astor House, and evinced a determination not to comply with the terms demanded.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted the resolutions of Mr. STURGES, in relation to the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS delivered a lecture on DICKENS last evening, at Trenor's Lyric Hall.

Coroner FLYNN and his jury visited Blackwell's Island yesterday, and there interrogated MARTHA ELLSWORTH, the mistress of the JAMES LOGAN who was last arrested. She gave some important testimony regarding his whereabouts on the night preceding the murder of ROGERS, and on the day of the tragedy.

The sailors of this City who are engaged in a movement designed to secure an advance in their wages, held a large meeting at Military Hall last evening, and adopted a scale of prices, which they resolved rigidly to exact.

ISAAC S. DAVIS shot himself dead yesterday afternoon at No. 125 Crosby-street, where he had a quarrel with a woman of bad character.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Alaska* we are in receipt of late news from South and Central America. Our Panama correspondence, including the usual summary of intelligence, will be found in another column.

Cotton was less active but firm yesterday. Flour and Wheat were quiet and tending downward. Corn was in fair demand at rather steadier prices. Oats were brisker and firmer. Provisions and Groceries attracted less attention. The Wool sale passed off satisfactorily. Freights dull.

Ex-President Johnson.

It seems to be generally understood that Mr. JOHNSON has no thought, on retiring from the Presidency, of subsiding into the inactivity and insignificance of Ex-Presidents PIERCE and FILLMORE, but that he will rather imitate the example of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and plunge again into active political strife. The papers of Tennessee regard it as certain that he will be a candidate for Governor, and probably for the United States Senate on the expiration of Mr. FOWLER's term; but it is suggested that he may prefer to run for Congress.

It seems to be deemed quite certain that he will plunge at once, as a candidate for something, into the thickest of the fight, and his characteristic pugnacity and the ability he has always shown in this direction, render it quite certain that any fight in which he is engaged will be a hot one. As a matter of course he will be an out-and-out Democrat, though he will probably take the liberty of engrafting a few principles of his own upon the party creed. That part of his late Message relating to the national debt was doubtless intended quite as much for future political operations, as for the action of Congress. Mr. JOHNSON says very freely to all who talk with him about it, that his views are certain to become popular, and that four years hence there will be no party in the country in favor of paying the debt in any other way than that which he has suggested.

All Mr. JOHNSON's political positions and prominence were won by hard fighting,—not only against the opposite political party, but generally by an equally vigorous and determined contest against the leaders of his own. Those leaders were the champions and special defenders of slavery and looked upon him as a representative of the class of poor and aspiring whites. They felt it to be, therefore, for their interest to keep him under politically;—but he always made fight, and generally with success. He always claimed to be the special champion of the rights of labor and the special enemy of the aristocratic classes. He had just the qualities for a successful demagogue, and will probably renew his old contests in his own State, with a good many advantages derived from enlarged power and experience in political affairs. He clearly has no intention to *stagnate* after he ceases to be President,—nor will anything else in his political neighborhood.

The Pauper Laborer of England.

For a good many years past the "pauper laborer of England" has been the bugbear of our political economists. His spectre has especially haunted our manufacturers. Wherever a branch of business had increased production until the markets of the world were glutted, or wherever a manufacturing company had received so much protection that they had lost the economy and energy which people manifest who are compelled to take care of themselves, the ghost of the pauper laborer of England has always been evoked for their relief. Whether duties were low or high, whenever a branch of industry failed, or other countries drove us out of the field by their sharp competition, the true cause was always this baleful spectre. He would not down. Even as in the French wars, the blue-bottle flies in England were traced to the malign influence of NAPOLEON, so all our economical evils for the last quarter of a century have been attributed to this unhappy "pauper." Even so intelligent a correspondent and statistician as the "Veteran Observer" falls under this superstition, and sees a horrible vision of "the pauper laborer" behind all our troubles.

Before attempting to lay this ghost, we must note the almost ludicrous contrast which this spectre makes in its appearance to the manufacturers of continental Europe. They equally dread it; they are also haunted by it; but there, instead of the attenuated form of the half-starved laborer, it assumes the burly aspect of the English capitalist, or rather he becomes a mysterious, unseen and powerful combination of malign spirits—the English manufacturers—who are in unholy league to ruin all German and French producers. In this instance, the pauper laborer is, in fact, in Germany, Belgium and France, but the manufacturers of these countries are equally clamorous with our own to have a high tariff against England.

Only three months since the woolen and cotton manufacturers of Lower Austria petitioned for a much higher duty on their woolens and cottons than 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, and yet the Austrian operatives receive 35 per cent. less wages in average than the British, which is lower in proportion than ours are with the English. In Russia there is the same call for high protection, and yet the wages of labor in cotton manufacture are about *one-sixth* in Russia of what they are in England. In France, too, there is great opposition to the continuance of the Cobden treaty, and a call for higher duties by the manufacturers, and yet the excess of wages in England over France and Belgium is, at least, *twenty-five* per cent. In general, it may be said that the excess of wages in gold in the United States over England, is but little greater than the excess of England over the Continent.

Seen from the West, the producer who has given England her economic superiority, is the ghostly form of the pauper; seen from the East, he is the well-fed and over-paid hireling of a conspiracy of capitalists. There evidently must be something wrong in one of these beliefs. Where is the fallacy?

It is truly unfortunate for our manufacturers that their great rival is not a "pauper laborer." Pauper labor is just what they need not fear. Pauper work is stupid, careless, wasteful and ignorant. It is *skilled* labor which troubles them—economical, careful and intelligent labor. But how is this labor paid? In answering this question we have only to consult the tables in Mr. WELLS' report, which will be a compendium of information for economists for a generation to come. The average excess of wages (in gold) in the cotton manufacture of the United States over that of Great Britain in 1868, was 28.7 per cent. In one especial branch—"the roving frame-tenders"—it was only 5 per cent. In woolen manufacture the average excess was only 24.53 per cent., though in carpet-mills it reached 58 per cent. In firearms the excess was 56 per cent; in iron foundries and machine-shops, 58 per cent. In unskilled labor in iron manufacture the average weekly wages here were $6 80, against $4 50 in Great Britain, or about 50 per cent. excess, while the difference between England and Belgium is greater, being about 100 per cent.

It is manifest that a scale of wages from 28 to 56 per cent. less than the high rates prevailing here is not the rate of pauper labor wages. But, more than this, we assert that the average rate of wages in the principal branches of manufacture of the two countries *is now about equal in purchasing power*. The number of dollars paid per week to a workman is of no consequence. The main question for him is, what will the dollars buy? Take, for instance, the "drawing frame-tenders" in a cotton mill. In America, they receive $3 44 (gold) per week; in England, $2 75. Here, if they occupy a six-roomed tenement, they pay an average of $84, gold, per annum; if a four-roomed tenement, $63; if in New-York, they cannot pay less than $84 (gold) for three small rooms in a tenement-house. In the English cotton districts, their average rental will be only $43 per annum for a house, and in Sheffield, fifty-six per cent. of their houses will be under $35 per annum, and only twenty-six per cent. command $50 and upward. Here manifestly in the important matter of house rent, the purchasing power of the English cotton operative's wages is at least fifty per cent. greater than here. In every article of consumption, manufactured in England, which can still compete with our own manufacture in American markets, the English operative plainly enjoys in his wages a purchasing power fifty per cent. greater than the American, as the British article must pay an average duty of forty per cent. here, from which the English workman is freed. Even in fuel, the British operative is equally well off, and often better off than our own.

Only in food is he inferior in condition to the American operative, but so productive is his industry that he purchases his flour and meat and butter at but little lower rates. This is true of common skilled labor; but if we take the higher classes of skilled mechanical labor, it is notorious that it is often better paid in England than here.

This labor is constantly leaving the United States to return to Great Britain. The greatest want in all our factories now, is that of high skilled labor. It is very clear that the labor which competes with us now in Great Britain is no longer "pauper labor," and that the causes of our (comparative) manufacturing failure do not lie in our high rate of wages. England could not at once surpass the Continent by means of high wages, and the United States by low. The true explanation we shall not seek here; but let us, at least, no longer hear the old fallacy mumbled over at every new manufacturing failure, that "the pauper labor of England has ruined us."

How to Save Quite a Number of Millions of Dollars.

We see no present use, and we can see no prospective use of a regular army of *forty-five thousand men*, costing *forty-three millions of dollars* per annum.

The Army Appropriation bill, which was reported to the House yesterday, was made the special order for Monday next; and in the meantime Congress has been receiving testimony and obtaining information on the subject from army officers and other parties. We hope it will be discussed fully, fairly, dispassionately and intelligently.

If it be found that the state of the country requires the people to support a large and costly military establishment, then of course the argument is ended, and we shall accept the situation as cheerfully as possible, notwithstanding the bad condition of the finances, and the severe burden of taxation.

But, if it be found that, without injury to the public peace or the public interests, the army can be reduced by fifteen thousand men, or by ten thousand, or by five thousand, or by a single regiment of soldiers, then we urge Congress to make the reduction as soon as possible, and thus save the industry of the country from so many millions of dollars of taxation.

When Congress proposed to reduce the army, in the early part of last year, Gen. GRANT asked that no steps might be taken at that time in that direction, and offered to take such steps toward reduction as were authorized by the existing law. Congress acceded to the desire of GRANT, who forthwith proceeded to diminish and retrench as far as was then feasible.

GRANT did not desire the army to be suddenly and largely cut down at that date for two reasons: firstly, an important campaign against the Indians was projected for the Fall and Winter season; and *secondly*, the Southern States were agitated by the revolutionary utterances of BLAIR and HAMPTON, by the demonstrations of the Kuklux, and by the prospect of a revival of the "Lost Cause" through the election of SEYMOUR.

There is an entire change now in both of these particulars. The Winter campaign against the Indians has been successfully closed, and Gen. SHERIDAN himself reports the assurance of a permanent peace. Peace and order prevail in all the Southern States,—if we except the local disturbances in Tennessee and Arkansas, which are controlled by the civil authorities and militia of these States,—and in Texas, where a small military force will doubtless be required for some time. So far, therefore, as the arguments against reduction last Spring are concerned, they do not now apply, and cannot be urged with any show of reason.

We know that under the practical policy now being carried out by Gen. GRANT, the army is being reduced by the stoppage of enlistments; and we know that, in any event, it will number several thousand fewer men at the close of the year than it now numbers. But still we agree with several of the leading officers of the army in believing that, beside this, there might be a peremptory reduction of ten or fifteen thousand men,—which would save some eight or ten millions of dollars to the Treasury and the people. And we know that in the present state of things, Congress cannot afford to overlook such a retrenchment.

Spain and the Papacy.

The Spanish Revolution has entered upon a new and most important phase. For the first time since the outbreak of the insurrection, the Government and the Church have come directly into collision. The Government, as we learn by the cable, has determined to put an end at once to the *imperium in imperio* claimed by the Church. All the libraries, archives and works of art hitherto belonging to the Church are to be seized by order of the Government. The Governor of Burgos, while taking an inventory of the property of the cathedral of that city, was assassinated, and it seems that the Government are in possession of evidence strong enough to warrant the arrest of the Dean and Chapter, on the charge, we presume, of being accessory to the crime, or at least of having neglected to take proper measures for the discovery of the assassin. The popular animosity toward the Papal Nuncio has been openly manifested in Madrid, and the Government has taken the important step of withdrawing its official recognition of his diplomatic powers. That is to say, diplomatic relations are formally broken off between the existing Government of Spain and the Holy See, and that under circumstances which leave but little prospect of their resumption, under any Government likely to be approved by the Spanish people in their present temper.

The collision between the Government and the Church was inevitable from the first, and it is scarcely a matter for regret that it has been brought to an open issue so soon. The entire influence of the hosts of ecclesiastics who so long formed the mainstay of Queen ISABELLA's tottering throne has been thrown on the reactionary side during the recent troubles in Spain, and there is but little ground for supposing that they would ever have been induced by friendly means to accept in good faith any settlement of affairs likely to prove satisfactory to the people. The priesthood of Spain, too, were so thoroughly under the control of the authorities at Rome that it was absolutely necessary for the safety and freedom of the State that their power should be curtailed. They persisted in interfering with political matters, and have reaped the consequences. It is for their own good, individually, that the Government has taken a firm and determined attitude from the first. The sooner they are brought to see that they must bow to the will of the Spanish people, and cease to act as instruments of a foreign Power, striving to perpetuate a system of religious intolerance against which that people have unequivocably pronounced, the better for themselves as well as for Spain. It is clear that the Provisional Government is in no mood for trifling, and that the people are fully prepared to support it in the matter.

A Scandalous Bill to Organize Slander on Women.

There has been some strong talk in Congress during the last two days in connection with a bill for the amendment of the Pension law, one of the sections of which directs the withdrawal of pensions from female pensioners who are living a life of prostitution or concubinage. When this section was before the House on Wednesday, it was opposed by Mr. SCHENCK, who characterized it as the most monstrous and disgraceful proposition he had ever seen in any bill, inasmuch as it proposed to make the Court of Pensions the judge of the morals and virtues of widows of soldiers of the Republic, and required them to prove a negative. Mr. INGERSOLL took a like view, declaring that it would be a disgrace to the statute book and an outrage to the widows of soldiers, and that it could never have emanated from any section of the country but from the frigid State of Maine. When the question was up again yesterday, Mr. PERHAM, of Maine—who reported the bill to the House—defended the obnoxious section, and quoted the Commissioner of Pensions as having reported that the number of soldiers' widows having pensions, who were cohabiting without marriage, refusing that solemn legal rite, and living in open prostitution, was increasing, and that the Government should not be unwillingly placed in the strange attitude of offering a premium on immorality—as the pension of a soldier's widow ceases on re-marriage, but is continued if she assumes the *status* of a concubine.

We do not think Messrs. SCHENCK and INGERSOLL used too strong language when they characterized the bill as *disgraceful*. Mr. SCHENCK touched the root of the argument in opposition, when he said the bill made the Court of Pensions the judge of the virtue of soldiers' widows, and required them *to prove a negative*. It required that they should show they were not prostitutes or concubines. How is the matter to be conducted? First, there is a charge from some source or other that a certain pensioned widow is unchaste, and then she is summoned to disprove the accusation. But how is the charge to be investigated? Is the Government to accept as conclusive the widow's denial of the charge,—for, certainly, she is not likely to admit it,—or are men to be appointed to investigate the facts and report upon the same? There is no doubt that the charge would be made in thousands of instances. There is hardly any pensioned widow but has some enemy who would like to take revenge upon her by stopping her pension on such a charge. And when it was falsely made—as it no doubt would often be falsely made—the widow would not only be subjected to the insult of the original accusation, but would have to submit to the humiliation of attempting to show what is almost impossible, in the nature of things, to be shown. We can conceive of the perpetration of no greater outrage upon decent womanhood and decent widowhood.

When this proposition to organize slander is again brought up—as it will be in a few days—we trust the House will vote it down peremptorily and decisively.

Mr. Sumner in the Senate.

The prediction which we launched a year ago (and which a wise contemporary in Western Massachusetts then thought to evince a thorough lack of prescience in Eastern politics) that neither of the busy B.'s—BANKS, BUTLER and BULLOCK—then buzzing about the honey-pot of the Massachusetts Senatorship, would taste its sweets, but that, on the other hand, the "successor" of Mr. SUMNER would be no other than Mr. SUMNER himself, turned out to be true.

Mr. SUMNER was then under a temporary cloud, whence he has emerged as a bright and shining light, as of old; and what we then said holds true now, that, in the long run, he does essentially represent the majority of the Republican Party as it exists in Massachusetts.

Indeed, the return of Mr. SUMNER to his fourth successive term in the United States Senate is in many respects honorable to that body, to the State that sends him, and to the Senator himself. So much may be frankly owned even by the very large body of the American people, and by the large body, too, of his own party, who do not, and can not, follow him in all his vagaries, or accept him as a sound political guide. A Senate of Sumners would indeed be a very alarming affair; and yet a Senate, without the element which SUMNER represents, would certainly fail of expressing the sentiments of a considerable body of the American people.

To be guided, controlled and irresistibly driven on by the typical "reformer" is *one* thing for the machinery of Government; to feel the full influence of the "reformer," yet with all the natural counterpoise, and with the "fly-wheels," as it were, of conservative forces, is quite another. Of Mr. SUMNER himself, also, it may be truthfully and not disparagingly said, that he has been somewhat, if slightly, moved by that conservatism which, even in the most enthusiastic and tumultuous of spirits, comes with years and very long official experience.

Mr. SUMNER's wide and varied learning, often verging into pedantry; his careful study of important questions, often leading to ill-timed vexation over the slap-dash judgments of some fellow-members, who have heard of a great question only during the five minutes before their opinion is expressed; his philanthropic spirit, sometimes going to mawkishness on the one hand or to malignity on the other; his long public experience, which sometimes expresses itself in an unfortunate assumption of superiority or of arrogance—after all, these are traits of power in the Senate Chamber. There is much to be said for rotation in office; there is much also to be said for the twenty-four and thirty year terms of such able, if extreme, men as BENTON, CALHOUN and SUMNER.

Collector Smythe and Mr. Pollard.

We publish in another column the text of Mr. E. A. POLLARD's letter to Collector SMYTHE, of which a summary has already been received by telegraph, concerning his appointment to a position in the Custom-house. The letter is very sharp, and does not present the Collector's action in a very favorable light. According to Mr. POLLARD's statement, Mr. SMYTHE repented of his appointment when he found it attracted comments from the Press which were likely to interfere with his confirmation as Minister to Russia, and induced Mr. POLLARD to send in his resignation, promising that his salary, however, should not be stopped. Mr. POLLARD evidently regards himself as having been deceived and misled by the Collector, of whom he accordingly speaks in terms more forcible than complimentary. As it seems to have been the remarks of the TIMES which first called Mr. SMYTHE's attention to the damage the appointment was likely to do him, we may say here that we objected to it wholly on the grounds of political justice and propriety, and not at all from any personal feelings against Mr. POLLARD, and still less from any desire to persecute him and put obstacles in the way of his obtaining a living. There were hundreds of worthy applicants for positions in the Custom-house, men who had served the country and lost their health and their limbs in defending the Union against rebellion, and who had a fair claim on the Government for employment. Why the Collector should go to Richmond and select for his special favor, in the bestowment of office, a man who had been so conspicuous and so energetic and efficient in waging war upon the Government under which Mr. SMYTHE held his position, as Mr. POLLARD had been, we could not understand,—nor can we now. We are not sorry that our comments had the effect of calling Mr. SMYTHE's attention to the character and probable results of his action; though we wish he could have acted upon the case with more straight-forwardness than Mr. POLLARD's card imputes to him.

MINOR TOPICS.

A correspondent writes us in vigorous and vehement condemnation of the lavish appropriations made by our Common Council, for celebrating WASHINGTON's birthday, for donations to churches and kindred objects to which they have not the shadow of right to devote the public money. We agree with him entirely: but when he says "our tax-payers will not stand this much longer," we beg to say we think he is mistaken. They will reëlect every one of these members in spite of their profligate waste of the public money. "The thing that *has* been is the thing that shall be." How does our correspondent suppose the tax-payers are going to help themselves?

There were yesterday—as will be read in our reports—some new developments bearing upon the connection of LOGAN with the Rogers murder.

A very good illustration of the extreme vigilance which prevails in Congress over public expenditures is reported from Washington. Among the appropriations asked for, the Committee found one providing for paying the "Superintendent of the *Crypt*." As nobody was aware that there was such a thing as a "crypt" connected with the Government, still less that it had or needed a Superintendent, inquiry was made, and it was found that the appropriation had been regularly made for the last fifty years. Further investigation showed that, soon after Gen. WASHINGTON died, Congress provided for the construction of a vault under the Capitol, to be called the Crypt, in which his remains were to be deposited. A light was to be kept burning near it, and a Superintendent was appointed to watch it, as he has been doing daily for the last fifty years! Meantime, WASHINGTON's body was not deposited there, and everybody, Congress included, forgot that any such thing was in existence. The only memorial that exists to keep the memory of the affair alive has been the annual appropriation for the Superintendent. Twenty years after the close of NAPOLEON's Russian campaign, a French sentry was found on duty at Moscow, his superior officer having forgotten to relieve him from duty. The Circumlocution Office and Tite Barnacle, Esq., are not, it seems, confined either to DICKENS' novel or to the English Government.

The season seems to be very unhealthy for persons implicated in whisky frauds. The attacks of sudden and severe illness,—so severe that their trials have had to be postponed,—are numerous and constant. The second trial of BLAISDELL *et al.* had to be put off because BELKNAP, who is involved with BLAISDELL, is sick. The Attorney-General has again interfered and directed a postponement of the trial of DAVIS, indicted for perjury in the crusade against Collector BAILEY. FULLERTON's case has also been pushed off again for some reason or other, but is likely to be brought on soon, unless sickness should again interfere to prevent.

Several persons have been arrested in Rochester on charge of getting up a false report of the death of a man whose life they had insured, for the purpose of defrauding the Insurance Company. In England quite a number of cases have occurred in which, after insuring the lives of certain parties, the conspirators have actually murdered them in order to collect the amount of the policies. This goes a step beyond our American swindlers in reckless crime; the risk is somewhat greater also; but the whole business of using life insurance as a means of swindling ought to be nipped in the bud by severe punishment of the actors in it.

Our Panama correspondent suggests an alteration in Gen. BUTLER's bill—which has passed the House and is now before the Senate—for reorganizing the diplomatic service in South and Central America. He suggests that the arrangement by which there is to be but one Minister Resident to Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, and another for Costa Rica, Nicaragua and San Salvador, is not exactly a proper geographical one. If a change is to be made, one Minister should cover the five Central American States, viz.: Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. One man would do for Venezuela and Colombia, and another for Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, and perhaps Chili ought to be joined to the latter three. The Senate will doubtless consider this suggestion.

The brother of the murdered ROGERS has been paying his regular wages ($7 a week) to the colored boy who is held as a witness in the House of Detention. This is an excellent example for imitation in cases of parties detained as witnesses. There is often great hardship to innocent individuals locked up in the House of Detention, because they happened to be cognizant in some way or other of offences against the law.

Col. FORNEY, of the Philadelphia *Press*, says women use velocipedes in Paris, from which people opine that they will use them here. We should not at all wonder. After adopting the corrugated pads that go pad, pad, padding on their persons, we firmly believe the poor deluded ladies would go in for anything preposterous, and shall not, therefore, be surprised to see some of them on that perch between two wheels—or *off* it—as the case may happen; though when it does, we trust we shall not be there to see. Mr. BEECHER, in a late lecture, said he should not wonder if a thousand velocipedes were some day driven to Plymouth Church on a Sunday. Fancy a "light brigade" of about a hundred young ladies charging up Orange-street to attend morning service!

Mrs. SWISHELM is a sort of "Dragon of the Hesperides." She will not allow any of the young and charming sculptresses to "loot" the Treasury of the United States, if she can help it; and, indeed, if she could fix her claws in some of the grand freebooters prowling around the lobby, she would do the poor State some service. But she seems to be too hard on that child of genius, Miss VINNIE REAM, who only picks up a few crumbs, so to speak, such as may enable her to make that genius ornamentally useful. At the same time, it is hard to justify Mrs. SWISHELM's sharp insinuation that Congressmen are won by the young lady's personal charms and blandishments. This is to be more dragonish than is necessary, even to the most sensitive and patriotic minds.

Mr. BEECHER is doing a deal of good in his way. All he says tends to harmonize the customary religious idea with the best and most healthful ideas of merely secular progress—an excellent piece of service to society. In his late lecture at Plymouth Church he alluded to the church style of the young men's Christian Associations, and advised that they should have a little more amusement and enjoyment in them. This seems to be very good advice. Young people must have amusements of some sort, and those associations should furnish such as may keep them from evil diversions. The best people in society should be those to manage the pleasures and amusements of the young folks; and in this respect Mr. BEECHER's levity, as some call it, seems full of excellent philosophy.

During the last snow-storm, we adverted to the fact that Mr. R. A. SMITH, the well-known inventor of street-cleaning and track-clearing machines, had projected a method of removing snow quickly from the streets by melting it and carrying the water off through the culverts. We are now informed that a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, connected with City railways, purposes to have machines constructed immediately, being satisfied that the principle involved is correct. An estimate of the working capacity of these machines has been made by experienced mechanics, and it is believed that by their use all the business streets of the City can be promptly cleared of snow at a cost not exceeding that which is paid for sweeping them during the Summer. If this shall prove to be the case a great desideratum will have been achieved.

The Exemption Clause of the Virginia Constitution.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 23, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In grouping the alleged evils of our proposed Constitution, in your leading editorial of yesterday, you charge that it "creates a homestead exemption valid against *all debt* heretofore or hereafter contracted."

As there are six classes of indebtedness, to three of which the exemption does not extend *at all*, and applies only partially to the other three, it would seem that the TIMES is slightly mistaken in asserting that our Constitution has created an "exemption valid against *all debt*."

It is true that the exemption reaches certain debts "heretofore contracted," but there can be no legal or constitutional objection to this provision, for among various judicial authorities, the Court of Appeals of *your own State* has expressly decidedly that there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which prohibits the Legislature from enacting a law which exempts property from seizure for debt, though not exempt at the time the debt was contracted.

P.

Strike out "all," and the force of our statement remains essentially unchanged. There are moral and equitable objections to a provision exempting property to a large amount from debts *heretofore contracted*, after the manner of the Constitution referred to by our correspondent.—ED.

The Official Revenues—The Tax on Whisky.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statements furnished from time to time by the Internal Revenue office, relative to the collection of the tax on distilled spirits, are calculated to mislead the public as to the amount of tax realized from the operation of the present law, producing the impression that the gigantic frauds formerly prevailing have been suppressed, and that the Government is collecting the full tax.

The *Herald* of Monday last gives the following as the collections from distilled spirits, as official for five months of the present fiscal year, and also the number of districts that have reported. The number of districts is complete only for two months:

Months.	No. of Districts.	Amount Collected.
July	240	$2,240,289
August	240	3,613,377
September	239	3,638,791
October	238	2,570,201
November	230	2,964,120
Total		$15,029,378

The amount collected in the previous year, during the same time, from the same number of districts, was $8,145,890, being an increase of $6,883,390. If the increase continues as it is expected it will, the total receipts from this source will, it is thought, reach from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000.

The above statement includes nearly, if not all, the whisky-tax districts, but the conclusions drawn from the statement are entirely erroneous. At the time of the passage of the law it was calculated there was in bond of manufactured spirits about 25,000,000 of gallons, and the Commissioner, in his report to Congress Dec. 1, sets forth that of the collections received for the months of July, August and September, the first three months of the fiscal year, $1,371,339 was increased license fees, $5,431,963 tax on spirits in bond July 20, 1868, and $662,136 tax collected in July, prior to the passage of the act at $2 per gallon, or from spirits distilled after that date.

It is well known that but little spirits were removed between July 1 and 20, and it may be assumed that the $662,136 was really the tax paid upon spirits manufactured under the new law, the small amount being accounted for by the fact that but few distilleries were in operation during that period, owing to the delays incident to the new regulations necessary before they could commence; but in the latter part of September they were able to do so, and many of the largest distilleries in New-York were then in operation, as well as in other parts of the Union.

The collections for five months as above set forth, is fifteen millions, of which over ten millions is license fees and tax on spirits in bond July 20, leaving less than five millions actually produced and tax paid under the operation of the present law, or about one million per month for that period.

Of the whisky in bond two-thirds have been taken out, leaving say 10,000,000 gallons on which tax is yet to be paid, and instead of the rose-colored exhibit which the department presents, we have, as collected Nov. 30, 1868, $15,000,000; still in bond, to be removed before April 20, 1869, $6,000,000; average for the next seven months, $7,000,000—total, $28,000,000; out of which whisky in bond produced $14,000,000, leaving the collections of the year, $14,000,000; which is about as bad a state of affairs as under the old law.

The present statute has not stifled fraud; it has changed base from the East to the West, and instead of New-York being the grand centre, most of the distilleries have stopped entirely, and cheap whisky from Ohio and Illinois completely controls the market.

The means of defrauding are fully as successful at present as heretofore if conniving officials are found.

WHISKY.

Rev. Joseph Callighan.

Rev. JOSEPH CALLIGHAN, the Catholic priest reported killed by the disaster to the steamer *Periere*, was returning from Rome, whither he went as a representative of the Roman Catholic Societies of Maryland, to attend the General Council which met in that city Nov. 15 last. He was a gentleman of much learning and ability, and was universally esteemed throughout Maryland. He was for four years President of Loyola College in that city, and at the time of his departure from the United States was rector of the Novitiate of the Society of Jesus, at Frederick, Md. He was a native of Boston and was about 40 years of age.

ST. THOMAS.

Acquisition of Territory—The Purchases of the Government—Why We Need St. Thomas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The United States began to purchase territory when the nation was in its infancy. In 1803, Mr. JEFFERSON'S Administration bought Louisiana for $15,000,000. He did this, doubting his constitutional power, and denounced by the Federal Party. Fifteen millions for a vast wilderness! We paid for it nearly three times the whole annual expense of the Government—outside of the public debt—once and a half the whole yearly income of the nation. Why? Because we could get it then and might never have another opportunity. We needed the sovereignty of that country to secure us the Mississippi and its mouths, and a portion of the Gulf shore. What would we sell it for now? Not for fifteen thousand millions of dollars.

Then came Florida for $5,000,000. A territory of lagoons, irredeemable everglades and pestilential swamps, with alligators enough to fence it, as was said in those days. Then our debt was $91,000,000, and our annual expenses $13,000,000. Why did we buy it? Because we could get it, and the Florida peninsula, stretching down into the Gulf, and the narrow strip of Gulf shore, were necessary for maritime ports for the Gulf States and for national security—a greater peaceable protection than fortifications costing ten millions. What would we take for it now? Who can tell? How much money and how much life have we just now spent to keep Florida and Louisiana from leaving us!

Then the annexation of Texas was practically a purchase. We extended our sovereignty over it and paid $10,000,000. This carried us to the Rio Grande. We had thus all the north coast of the Gulf—about twenty degrees of longitude—and plenty of yellow fever. These three purchases were just about to go into other hands. We now see that they were cheap and necessary, and it would have been the height of folly to let the opportunity pass.

Then came California and New-Mexico, for which we gave the expenses of the Mexican war and $15,000,000. They were bought as comparatively barren and impracticable regions—impracticable for agricultural production. This was twenty years ago—a mere speck of time in the life of a nation. Now what will we take for that acquisition—even with its earthquakes and Chinamen? No price would tempt us, although we now only begin to see the curtain lift and disclose the future agricultural prosperity coming through our Western regions, to say nothing of the mineral wealth that doubtless stretches from the isthmus to the North Pole.

The next purchase is Alaska, the largest of all. This is a vast territory, extending to Behrings Straits and the Polar Seas—a region of ice and long Winters—the region of the fur trade and seal and whale and cod fisheries. The state of party feeling and great personal animosities have some tendency to becloud the national interest in this purchase, and satire and ridicule, in pictures and words, have taken the place of statesmanlike views. Its southern boundary is 54 deg. 40 min.—in Mr. POLK'S time, "54 40 or fight." It was seriously proposed then to go to war with Great Britain to maintain our right up to that line, which is the latitude of Belfast and Londonderry in Ireland. Glasgow and Edinburg are still further North, and so are the great cities of Copenhagen and Moscow. St. Petersburg and the port of Cronstadt are several hundred miles further North. The whole of Sweden and Norway are above 54 deg. 40 min. Advices from Alaska already show the magic effect of our flag there in developing new activity and enterprise, cold as it is and foggy too. It is said to be almost as foggy as London and quite as cold as Quebec. The money is paid and controversey is ended, and as in the other cases, so in this, those who have opposed it most strenuously will doubtless be soon among the loudest of those who boast over the advantages of the purchase.

And what of St. Thomas? Look at the map of America. The West India Islands are really parts of the American continent, as much so as Long Island, New-York Island, Staten Island, Bedloe's Island, Ward's Island, &c., &c., the islands off Boston and the Florida Keys. The West India Islands are practically so many fortresses stretching across our path to our vast possessions and interests on the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. Every other nation has one or more home ports, half-way houses, coaling and refitting stations in the West Indies. We none. In time of war these islands are places of ambuscade from which our enemies may pounce upon our passing ships. What harbors they were for blockade runners during the rebellion, and of what inestimable value was Key West to us in that part of the Gulf. Would not our position be greatly strengthened, if half way between Key West and the South American coast we had such another station as St. Thomas would be, with our flag flying there and our men-of-war lying in her noble harbor? It surely is time for us to recognize the fact that we are one of the great Powers of the earth,—the power of the Western continent, and to provide, while we can, for a safe place of our own, among the Antilles, securing our freedom in those seas and the protection of our vast floating commerce and the thousands of our citizens passing, by the shortest cut, from one portion of our country to another, and to the foreign possessions in and around the Gulf. We are now entering upon a new era in our history, and we must prepare for it. Long a warehousing depot, an emporium and entrepot of tropical commerce, it will be much more so under the influence of our flag and our institutions.

It is hardly possible to suppose that American statesmen can be influenced by the recent idle talk, in some of the public journals, that Mr. SEWARD must be taught that he cannot complete such a treaty without the action of Congress. Mr. SEWARD was taught that when he was a boy at school. He called the attention of Denmark to the familiar constitutional provision at the beginning of this negotiation. There was no occasion to consult Congress before the practicability and the terms of the purchase were known. All the purchases of territory have been negotiated without consulting Congress. The Congress for him to consult was the Congress in existence when the treaty was made, and to that Congress he instantly sent it, for their action. Obvious political reasons allowed it to sleep till after the Presidential election. It might have been rejected promptly, without objection, perhaps, on the part of Denmark, but it was not, and its rejection now, presents inconveniences to Denmark, which she certainly has a right to bring to our notice as reasons, at this late day, why the purchase should be completed. And certainly the fact that the measure was entered upon under Mr. LINCOLN and carried successfully through by Mr SEWARD, is really no reason, in the mind of a statesman, why so advantageous a purchase should not be secured while we can get it. The purchase was not made for the glory of Mr. LINCOLN or Mr. SEWARD—they have enough without it—the past is secure—but for the future of this great and growing nation. Mr. SEWARD may live to see the time when the regret for the rejection of the treaty would bring more honor to his name than the approval of it could ever do.

It is sometimes said why should we buy, for soon some of the islands will drop into our lap? If this purchase is rejected these Danish islands will never drop into our lap while Denmark can hold them. There is no chance that any of them will come to us for nothing, while we need them so much and are able to pay for them, but complete this purchase, so that our need is supplied, and our flag and our influence are permanently and rightfully there, then other and more valuable islands may naturally gravitate to us when the fulness of time is come.

AMERICUS.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON AND HOLSATIA.

The steamships *City of London*, from Liverpool Jan. 13 and Queenstown Jan. 14, and *Holsatia*, from Hamburg Jan. 13 and Havre Jan. 16, reached this port yesterday. By these steamers we are in receipt of our Continental summary, containing advices later by two days than those already at hand.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Conference—Protest of the Greek Minister—Its Probable Results—Financial Condition and Foreign Relations of France—Spanish Affairs—The Chinese Embassy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1869.

The opening proceedings at the Conference on Saturday were marked by an incident of some gravity. You will recollect that in my last letter I expressed a doubt, notwithstanding the assurances of the semi-official journals to the contrary, that Greece would consent to occupy the humiliating position assigned to her as an accused party, while Turkey is to be allowed to assume the functions both of accuser and judge in her own cause. Things have turned out as I anticipated. At the opening sitting, after the usual preliminary formalities had been gone through, the Greek Minister, who had been invited to attend in merely a consultative capacity, put in a formal protest against the unfairness of the proceeding. The case, he said, bore a strict analogy to a suit brought before a legal tribunal. The parties to it should be placed on equal terms, and no greater privileges be accorded to the one than to the other. It could not be pretended that the Porte had any claim to this exceptional position because of its being one of the Powers whose signature was appended to the Treaty of Paris. There was no relation between the present quarrel and the treaty of March, 1856. Was it, then, as one of the Great Powers that a privilege was to be allowed her which was refused to the Greek Government? In a question involving international rights and principles of justice and equity, there should be no distinction between the greater and lesser Powers. Unless, therefore, the claims of Greece were admitted, and she were placed on a perfectly equal footing before the Conference, he should feel it his duty to retire, and should not again present himself at its sittings unless he received fresh instructions from his Government to that effect.

The *Liberté* of last evening gives a version of M. RANGABE'S protest, which, with the exception of one passage, is pretty similar to the above. It says, however, that it cannot vouch for its authenticity. I can guarantee the general correctness of mine. It is certain that this document was read by the Minister to the Conference, and that immediately after his withdrawal it was resolved to adjourn over to-day (Tuesday) when a decision was to be come to, on the points raised by M. RANGABE.

If the Greek Government sustains its representative in this course it is manifest that the decision of the Conference will have no moral force whatever. It will be simply regarded as an arbitrament on which the protecting Powers have been guided solely by their own fears and interests and not by any fixed principles. The preliminary on which the Greek Government insists is based on natural right, and if it be refused the alleged transgressor will be converted into the aggrieved party. To place her at the outset in a position which implies that she is the wrongdoer, is to condemn her in advance, and therefore her representative is justified in letting judgment go by default if this condition be persisted in. A settlement effected under such circumstances, will be no settlement at all, the more particularly as it is well known that some of the Powers who will be parties to it sympathize with Greece, and are probably instigating her to this course. It is not convenient for them just at present to manifest this disposition by their acts. But the withdrawal of the Greek Minister from the Conference, under circumstances which must necessarily impart a one-sided character to its decisions, will answer the purpose which they have in view, and will enable them to gain the time necessary to enable them to prepare for the conflict to which this question must within a short period give rise.

Were Greece permitted to enter the Conference on equal terms with her accuser, I have reason to know that she would have declared her willingness to have the case decided on principle, so as that the declarations of the Conference should serve as a precedent to bind the action of the other Powers in the future. But to have the charges preferred against her by Turkey made a special ground of impeachment and condemnation, and that, too, on the arbitrary form of an *ultimatum*, was a mode of proceeding to which she was determined to continue a firm, though it might be unsuccessful, resistance. Admitting, for argument sake, that all that had been charged against her was well founded, she would have maintained that she had sinned no more, nor, indeed, half as much as England had sinned against the United States during the war of secession, or as France had sinned against Mexico in her fruitless attempt to force Imperial institutions upon her. It can readily be conceived that neither of these Powers, nor indeed any of those who are parties to the Conference, are disposed to allow this style of reasoning. It touches them all in a sensitive place, and therefore there is but little doubt that the claim put in by Greece, which was adjourned over for consideration to-day, (Tuesday,) will be decided against her. The result will not be known before I close my letter, but you may rest assured that, so far as Greece is concerned, there is no probability of that plucky little State being made a party to its own abasement.

It is a pity that a little of that frenzy of sympathy which was manifested toward it in the War of Independence by Europe, cannot be again revived. The European nations are, however, so afraid of a general conflagration arising from this or other questions, that they are compelled to put a restraint upon their disposition to aid the oppressed Christians of the East. If the so-called protecting Powers could be induced to refrain from intermeddling, it would require but little aid to enable the Greek Government not only to hold its own against Turkey, but to effect the freedom of the Christian dependencies of that Empire. With four American iron-clads manned by Greek sailors, she could put the whole power of the Porte at defiance. Unfortunately the crippled condition of her finances places it out of her power to procure them. If but half the money which is annually subscribed in the United States "for the conversion of the heathen," were advanced to her as a loan for this purpose, all that Greece would require to cripple and dismember her old enemy, would be a clear stage and no favor.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF FRANCE.

The report of M. MAGNE, on the present state of the public finances, made its appearance in the official journal yesterday. It is accompanied by tables, the object of the first of which is to show that since the loan of last year the leading public securities have risen and maintained themselves in spite of inevitable fluctuations above their previous value, owing to the greater abundance of capital, and the growing confidence of the public in the maintenance of peace. The other tables present the comparative situation to the 31st of December, 1867, and the 31st of December, 1868, of the Rentes, the principal railway shares, the Bank of France, the leading *sociétés anonymes*, and the indirect taxes and revenues, which have increased from 1,268,556,000f. to 1,287,472,000. This augmentation in the indirect taxes is usually held by official financiers here to be a proof of steadily increasing prosperity. I shall not stop to inquire how far the conclusion is well founded.

THE APPROACHING LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

On M. DE LA VALETTE'S replacing Marquis DE MOUSTIER in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs it was stated that he was preparing a circular to the agents of the French Government abroad, defining the policy it was determined to pursue in its foreign relations under the modifications which had occurred in them in the course of the last year. This document, it seems, has been countermanded, the Emperor having decided to reserve for his speech, at the opening of the Chambers, an exposition of the improved condition of the foreign relations of the Empire. It is to be hoped that between this and then nothing will occur to cloud the prospect. The political situation, however, is such that no one can tell from day to day what the morrow may bring forth. The seeming accord between the Governments who are parties to the Conference is far from inspiring confidence, and a good deal of anxiety is expressed to see it brought to a safe conclusion.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The close relations which are being cultivated between the families of the Emperor and the Ex-Queen of Spain have given rise to the impression that NAPOLEON is determined to cast the weight of his influence in favor of the candidature of the Prince of Asturias. Unless he had an object of this kind in view it is hardly possible that he would brave the censure which is freely pronounced on an intimacy which shocks even the liberal morality of his own people. There is no Court etiquette which necessitates even formal relations with a woman in ISABELLA'S position. She has lost her crown by her own folly and depravity, and she should be left to expiate her transgressions in society congenial to her. The Empress of the French has a character to sustain as a woman as well as a Sovereign, and this close association with a person of the Ex-Queen's reputation cannot but prove damaging to her. But whatever indifference she may feel on this subject personally, she should not forget that she is responsible to the nation for the careful bringing up of the heir to the throne. In ordinary life the company of the son of such a mother as ISABELLA would not be deemed desirable for the families of decent people. Does there exist in the present instance a State reason so powerful as to induce the Emperor and Empress to disregard that moral prudence which defends children of tender years from the remotest approach of unwholesome influences? For the sake of Spain I hope not, though it is difficult to account on any other ground for this indifference to public sentiment on the part of their Majesties.

Do not believe the stories that will reach you about any alliance, present or prospective, between the partisans of the Ex-Queen and those of Don CARLOS. The latter, though apparently residing here in retirement, is actively pushing his interests and intrigues. One of the latest plans of the Camarilla, by whom he is surrounded, is the formation of a Spanish Club where meetings of his adherents can be held without their being exposed to the danger of being brought within the present provisions of the law on public reunions. Under the protection of the regulations which fence establishments of this kind against the admission of uncongenial society, a formidable political nucleus will be established in the French capital, which it is expected will draw within its influence all who are discontented with the programme of a Constitutional Monarchy or a Republic in Spain.

Enraged at the attacks directed against them in the late circular of M. SAGASTA, the Spanish republicans have replied in a manifesto which accuses the Provisional Government of being the cause of all the insurrections that have taken place, with being the Government of a party and not of the nation, with having reduced the revolution to the insignificance of a *pronunciamiento*, and with seeking to impose upon the country in a dictatorial manner a form of government which it rejects. It calls upon the Republicans to disconcert and defeat the designs of the administration by their peaceful conduct and to reply to its aggressions only by the exercise of the suffrage Whatever may be thought of the justice of the premises it cannot be denied that the moral is good.

This manifesto is generally regarded as final and conclusive evidence of the irreconcilableness of the breach between the Progressists and the Republicans. It is just as well that the mask has been thrown aside. The clearer the lines between the various parties are drawn the better it will be for the country.

At the municipal elections at Cadiz it has turned out that the Republicans have returned their candidates by a large majority. Out of 24,000 electors only 5,000 voted. Of these the Republicans had 4,207, and the Monarchical Party only 1,046. You will have received by the journals the details of the losses in the late sanguinary conflict at Malaga. There is reason to believe that the troops suffered more severely than is admitted in the official journals. This disastrous affair and the Cadiz outbreak are rendering the Provisional Government cautious as to its proceedings. There is no calculating what might be the result of a Republican insurrection breaking out simultaneously at all important points.

The state of affairs in Cuba is reported to be desperate. DULCE has telegraphed to the Provisional Government for fresh reinforcements. Private letters received from the Island at Madrid represent the insurgents to be at least twenty thousand in number. Their proclamation freeing the blacks will, of course, daily swell their numbers.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Mr. ANSON BURLINGAME and his Chinese colleagues are now comfortably installed in their new residence in the Rue de Bel Respiro (Champs Elysees.) They have taken the three upper ranges of apartments in one of the finest houses of that neighborhood, and are overrun with visitors. They are to have a formal audience of the Emperor in a few days. All the indications would go to show that their reception in this country will be of the most cordial character, and that the objects of their mission here will be fully attained. The *Liberté* concludes a long article on the subject by the following encouraging reflections:

"The Chinese Mission should be especially popular in the country of DUPLEIX and of LA BOURDONNAYE, for the national policy of France has been to sustain the tottering Empire of the Mogul, the compatriot and almost the relative of the Emperor of China. Our suffrens and our surcoufs defended at the same time the independence of America, and also that of Hindostan. Was not TIPPO SAIB the Sultan of Mysore, who fell gloriously in the breach, the great friend of the French Republic? Did he not receive hospitably in his palace at Seringapatam a leader of the Jacobins? No! Imperial France of 1869 has not degenerated to the point of refusing the friendly hand extended to it by the most powerful of the Oriental nations, and which demands a place under the sun of civilization. No, the Government cannot desert at once the traditions of the Republic and of absolute monarchy."

LABOR REFORM.

The New-England Labor Reform Convention—The Prominent Members—Eccentric Speeches—Wendell Phillips' Remarks.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1869.

The friends of the movement to reduce the "hours of drudgery among women," and to "increase their wages," have been holding a two days' Convention in this city. The Convention aimed to form a New-England branch of the National Union League; and if talking and the advancement of eccentric ideas avail anything, the originators and leaders of the movement have succeeded in accomplishing their purpose. To begin with, the Convention was made up principally of the old anti-slavery people, with a liberal sprinkling of spiritualists, free-thinkers, philanthropists, &c., and the widest license was indulged in by those who took part in the proceedings. But the master spirits of the Convention were men and women who have been identified with the Anti-slavery Party, WENDELL PHILLIPS being the central figure around which the lesser satellites revolved. The President of the Convention was E. H. HEYWOOD, of Worcester.

FREE TRADE.

Mr. MORAN, a financier from New-York, inflicted upon the Convention a long and dry dissertation upon the subject of free trade, and said that the time was not far distant when the people of New-England would be crying lustily for free trade. He also told his hearers that money was not the object of labor, but only what it would buy. Money should not be classed with capital, and if the laborer moved for larger wages he would do himself more harm than good; he would aggravate his pecuniary condition; nothing but perfect freedom from competition could regulate the price of labor. The power of money and false legislation were the cause of all the troubles of the laboring classes. Mr. MORAN failed to offer any specific remedy for the evils which the Convention met to get rid of.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.

Mr. IRA STEWARD offered the following resolutions, which, he claims, contained the germ of the seed to be sown by the Convention:

Resolved, That the whole power of the Labor Reform movement should be concentrated upon the single idea of first reducing the hours of labor for the masses, and thus giving them more time to discuss for themselves other questions in labor reform; for until the working classes have sufficient time, all deliberations in their behalf must be conducted almost entirely in their absence, without the advantage of their counsels increasing our chances, as well as the certainty of their voting down on election day, under the leadership of demagogues of the ruling classes, the very measures which, if successful, would best serve their real progress and happiness.

Resolved, That as the present long hour system for labor is sustained almost entirely, directly or indirectly, by the manufacturing corporations of this State, that it is the first duty of the Legislature to require them either to adopt less hours for work or to surrender their charters.

Resolved, That we urge the immediate adoption of the eight-hour system for all labor employes by cities and towns.

Resolved, That the people can be rallied to the voting and legislation necessary to secure more leisure only as they can be satisfied that the eight-hour system cannot reduce wages, nor their purchasing power.

The justice of claiming as much pay for eight as for ten hours' labor consists in the fact that the masses are not paid for ten hours production.

They do not get eight hours' pay on the average, and in thousands of instances four or five hours' labor earns all that they receive for a full day's service, while the surplus supports the wealthy pleasure-seekers, speculators and bankers, the Stewarts, Astors and Belmonts of the present monetary system.

WOMEN FOR LEGISLATORS.

Mr. JOSSLYN, of Rhode Island, claimed that as it was impossible for a poor man to get into Congress, the bone and sinew of the country should rise and vote in its strength for women to represent them and their interests. Labor must encroach upon and war against capital; labor had never had its own. He said that two per cent. of the population of Providence own more than half the property of that city, and that 150,000 people in the United States own and control the money of the nation. Capital and slavery were synonymous—both degraded the people. The rich grow richer and the poor poorer by the present system of taxation. The poor pay the taxes of the rich, besides paying their own taxes. It was the laboring classes of both sexes that had yet to pay off the national debt.

LAND STEALERS.

Mrs. E. S. DANIELS, a Spiritualist, said she had hardly got into the labor harness, but she had become possessed of a knowledge of the wants of the laboring classes by intuition. Labor is king, she said, and the laboring men and women are the life-blood of the nation. They have no land because our fathers first stole land from the Indians, and now railroad corporations are trying to get what little there is left from the Government for speculative purposes and to grind down the poor. Capital had always monopolized land, and it would monopolize the air, light and water if it could. If labor and capital could work harmoniously together, the condition of the poor man and woman would be ameliorated. Mrs. DANIELS criticised the butterfly women of the age as more ornamental than useful to society. One-half of them could not dress their own hair. She was ashamed of all such.

A HIGH MORAL SENTIMENT WANTED.

Mr. ORVIS, of New-Hampshire, said that, in order to make injustice impossible, it was necessary to create a high moral sentiment in community. Those who would refuse to engage in this work committed a crime, and those who did not labor robbed those who did. The speaker abused the Pulpit and the Press unsparingly because they refused to speak and write against the atrocious system of hiring one man to do another man's work. Slavery, he said, was a mild term to apply to that system which compels one man to work, while another has only to sit in his easy chair and count his dollars as they come flowing into his lap.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS made the speech of the occasion. He agreed that whoever did not render back to society a fair equivalent, for which he or she took, was absolutely and essentially to be regarded as committing a fraud on the common stock. In a perfect social state there would be no such thing as interest. Labor reform was a practical movement, but society would have to be educated before the expediency of the measures proposed could be realized or appreciated. It will be a long time before the movement will be recognized by the great public. He would free it from all other issues. The eight hour question could be settled before the interest question and it should be considered first. So of the financial questions. He did not think the question of payment of the national debt in gold, and of gold as a legal tender, at all connected. It was foolish to connect the labor movement with any of the outside questions. He would get the laboring class into such condition that they could deliberately and wisely help the other classes in discussing this question. This country was ruled by intelligence and reason, and the reason labor had never got a fair hearing in the Legislatures was because it had never asked for it. The first effort was to make the workingmen stand by themselves; in a fair calculation they numbered seven to three of every other class, and if they did not get their rights it was their own fault. Much had been said against capitalists. What was a capitalist? If a man had become educated so that he is a skilled laborer he was a capitalist; his brain was his capital. Capital was nothing but surplus labor reserved. An hour, to-day was worth more than fifty hours in the days of JOHN WINTHROP, and this was done by capital,—capital represented by education. There was no line which divided capital from labor; they were like the parts of a pair of scissors, one was worth little without the other. Part of the injustice which exists had arisen from crime and part from ignorance. Society had no right to allow a man to be worked so much that he should not have time for his soul as well as his body. In all causes of this kind it was best to start it on some generally admitted moral principle in order to give it a popular impetus. Society was bound to give every man an opportunity for the development of his brain and soul, and to do this he must have leisure. The hours of labor should be shortened to eight and perhaps to six; and whether the same amount of work was done or not it did not matter; God did not place us here to perform a certain amount of labor, but to improve our faculties. In speaking of BUTLER'S theory of the financial question, Mr. PHILLIPS thought the Government might as well put a bowstring around everybody's neck as to adopt BUTLER'S plan. Such a plan would lead to a despotism more powerful than the sword of NAPOLEON.

VIGIL.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The New-England Labor Convention continued its session to-day, and was largely attended. The forenoon session was devoted to the discussion of financial questions, without any apparent unity of purpose. The greater part of the speakers dwelt upon the financial effect of the Eight-hour law. Near the close of the afternoon session an organization was perfected, and the name of the New-England Labor Reform League adopted. Mr. E. H. HEYWOOD, of Worcester, was chosen President, and Mr. J. H. BLANCHARD, of Charlestown, Mass., Secretary. During the evening session resolutions were adopted, calling upon the Legislature to appoint Commissioners to consider and collect evidence bearing on the labor question. Miss JENNIE COLLINS, of Boston; Dr. DIO LEWIS, of Boston; THOMAS J. DURANT, of New-Orleans, and others, spoke at length upon reform in the different departments of labor. The Convention closed with the adoption of a set of broad resolutions, making the League the advocate of every kind of labor reform.

The State Workingmen's Assembly at Albany—The Measures Discussed.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 28.

In the State Workingmen's Assembly to-day Mr. KUHN, from the Committee on Conspiracy, presented a bill making it lawful for all trades-unions to meet peaceably and discuss and establish all necessary by-laws for their own government. It provides that sub-division 8, chapter 1, title 6, part 4, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to members of any society organized in pursuance of this act. The bill was adopted and will be introduced in the Legislature to-morrow. Mr. REEVE, from the Committee on Prison Labor, presented a bill which provides for the entire abolishment of the contract system; that hereafter such labor as shall be at the disposal of the prison authorities shall be devoted to such branch or branches of business as may be imported from other countries, and that no emolument shall be paid to the convict for extra services. The bill was adopted and referred to be presented to the Legislature. Mr. WALSH reported that the Committee on Resolutions had carefully considered the communication of W. H. SYLVIS, President of the National Labor Congress, and dissent from some portions of said communication, viz., where he states that the Labor Unions of the country have not and never can accomplish their mission on their present basis. And, again, his recommendation to fling the present Eight-hour law back in the face of those who made it. That portion of the communication relating to a table of prices, we would suggest the appointment of a special committee of three to prepare said table, and report to the President after adjournment. The Committee also reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the several Labor Unions of the State to join the National Labor Union and to coöperate with it for the common good of all the workingmen of the country, and for this purpose to prevail upon their several national trade-unions and upon the local workingmen's unions to take out charters from the National Labor Union.

Mr. ALDEN, from the Committee on the Eight-hour law, presented a bill which provides that no State work shall be done on contract unless in accordance with the Eight-hour law. The report was adopted, and ordered to be presented to the Legislature. An Apprenticeship law was presented for consideration of the Assembly, which was framed in accordance with the report of the Committee yesterday. The report was adopted, and ordered to be presented to the Legislature. A resolution of sympathy with Typographical Union No. 6 was offered by Mr. FENCER, and was unanimously carried. The Constitution of the Assembly was amended by inserting the word "workingwomen," which was passed by a two-thirds vote. A committee was appointed to wait on Gov. HOFFMAN and present the views of the Assembly to him and ask his coöperation.

The following nominations for officers were made: President, Wm. J. Jessup, J. C. O'Brien, J. S. Graham; First Vice-President, Frank P. Gavan, Thomas Fancer, H. B. Mulhall, Dugald Campbell, P. J. Walsh; Second Vice-President, James A. Rourke, P. J. Walsh, Lyman H. Weaver, Thomas Alder; Secretary, Alexander Troup; Assistant Secretary, Adolf Douai; Treasurer, Thomas Alder, Lyman H. Weaver.

The election of officers was assigned for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY.

The Gold Medal Presented by Congress—Correspondence Between Secretary Seward and Mr. Peabody.

The following correspondence between the Secretary of State and GEORGE PEABODY was transmitted to the Senate on Wednesday by the President:

MR. SEWARD TO MR. PEABODY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1868.

Mr. George Peabody, London:

SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you, that pursuant to the resolution of Congress of March 16, 1867, the President has caused to be prepared for presentation to you, in the name of the people of the United States, a gold medal with suitable devices and inscriptions, in acknowledgment of your munificent donation for the promotion of education in the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States. This testimonial, together with an engrossed copy of the resolution referred to, will remain in the hands of this Department until you shall have communicated to is your wishes with regard to their further disposition.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

MR. PEABODY'S REPLY.

LONDON, Sept. 18, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated the 23d of June, informing me of the completion of the gold medal prepared paramount to an act of Congress of March 16, 1867, to be presented to me in the name of the people of the United States, and asking what may be my wishes in regard to its further disposition. I have heretofore delayed responding to your polite letter from indecision on my part respecting the place which I should wish to have the esteemed token transmitted—whether to me here in London, or to the institution bearing my name in South Danvers, which I intend shall be its final resting place; but knowing the uncertainty of life, particularly at my advanced age, and feeling a great desire of seeing this most valued token my countrymen have been pleased to bestow upon me, I beg leave to submit, if compatible with the rules of your Department, that the medal, with its accompanying documents, may be sent to me here, through our Legation, when I will endeavor to express myself more fully how highly I esteem the distinguished honor. I am, with great respect, your humble servant,
GEO. PEABODY.

To Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington City, D. C.

SECOND LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1868.

Mr. Geo. Peabody, London:

SIR: Your letter of the 18th of September has been received. In compliance with the suggestions therein contained, the Congressional medal is herewith transmitted to Mr. B. F. STEVENS, the United States Dispatch Agent at London, with instructions to place the honorable testimonial directly in your hands. It is hoped that it may receive no injury by the way, and that you may deem it, in design and execution, a not unworthy token of your countrymen's appreciation of your beneficence in the cause of universal education.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY MR. PEABODY.

No. 64 QUEEN-STREET, CHEAPSIDE,
LONDON E. C., Jan. 6, 1869.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through the United States Dispatch Agent at London, of the case alluded to in your letter of the 7th of October, containing the gold medal which, pursuant to the resolution of Congress, the President has caused to be prepared for me, together with an engrossed copy of the resolution referred to. The package arrived in England in November, but owing to my absence from London, it was not till the evening of Christmas Day that I was enabled to examine its contents, in the presence of a circle of my intimate friends. Of the unsurpassed beauty of the medal, and the excellence of delicate workmanship, there is but one opinion, and I heartily concur with all who have seen it, in appreciating the elegance of its design and the masterly skill of its execution.

Cherishing, as I do, the warmest affection for my country, it is not possible for me to feel more grateful than I do for this precious memorial of its regard, coming, as it does, from thirty millions of American citizens, through their representatives in Congress, with the full accord and coöperation of the President. This medal, together with the rich illuminated transcript of the Congressional resolution, I shall shortly deposit in the Peabody Institution at the place of my birth, in apartments specially constructed for their safe-keeping, along with other public testimonials with which I have been honored. There I trust it will remain for generations to attest the generous munificence of the American people in recognizing the efforts, however inadequate, of one of the humblest of their fellow-countrymen to promote the enlightenment and prosperity of his native land.

To you, Sir, individually, I beg to convey the assurance of my profound gratitude for the interest which you have personally manifested on the occasion, and for the cordial manner in which you have consulted my wishes in relation to the transmission of this gracious record of my country's favor.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your humble servant,
GEORGE PEABODY.

THE PEABODY FUND.

Statement by Dr. Sears Respecting the Use of the Fund in the South.

The Baltimore *Gazette* publishes the following letter from Dr. BARNAS SEARS:

George Peabody Russell, Esq., Secretary Peabody Education Fund:

MY DEAR SIR: The article in the *Gazette* of this morning, to which you have called my attention, is a singularly perverted statement of the facts, which can only be attributed to a want of correct information on the part of the editor of that paper.

In the first place, it should be known that in determining the policy of the Board in the distribution of this fund it was apparent, from the vast number of applications which were earnestly pressed upon them, that any attempt to embrace all the various classes of educational institutions in the South would terminate the labors of the trustees and the fund together, in less than a single year, and that such a distribution over so extended a field would make such an insignificant pittance to each class as to render Mr. PEABODY'S gift almost valueless to the recipients themselves.

It was, therefore, determined at the outset that no sectarian or partisan institutions of any description should be regarded as coming within the design of the founder of the fund. But in conformity with his expressed purposes and wishes, it was decided to aid in giving the benefits of rudimentary education to the greatest number of children through the agency of common and normal schools. To accomplish this, assistance has been given as far as practicable in the establishment and maintenance of public free schools, in concurrence with the whole people, for the benefit of the whole people, and by the agency of the public authorities, who are responsible to their constituents.

In carrying out this plan and purpose of the trustees, I have invariably consulted, in all the eleven States I have visited, with the public authorities and the leading citizens of each community. The author of the article in the *Gazette* has evidently overlooked the fact that the report upon which he comments refers only to the States visited by me during the last season, and that my report of the last year covered the entire ground of the other States, which he supposes had not been visited or aided at all. In all these communities I have been encouraged and assisted by the counsel and enjoyed the concurrence and approval of the most distinguished and cultivated gentlemen of the South, in their respective localities, whose judgment and motives, I am sure, would command the unqualified respect and confidence of the editor of the *Gazette*, and of all who share in his misapprehension of the facts referred to.

With respect to the two cases cited in the article, it is only necessary for me to say that the school at Charleston referred to, which was a charity school mostly for the benefit of the freedmen, came within the class of denominational schools, and that, with the advice both of Gov. AIKEN, a member of the Board, and Hon. Mr. MEMMINGER, a member of the Cabinet in the Southern Confederacy, and now President of the School Board of Charleston, the application was not granted. It may also be added that there has been appropriated to the City of Charleston, under the advice of Gov. AIKEN, the sum of $2,500.

The case of the school at New-Orleans, described by the editor as of like character with that at Charleston, was a special school, under denominational patronage, and of course, for the same reasons, excluded from a participation in the fund. A sum of $3,000 has been appropriated for that city, under the advice and approval of Hon. EDWARD A. BRADFORD, a member of the Board; Hon. R. M. LUSHER, State Superintendent of Public Instruction during the existence of the Confederacy, and Mr. ROGERS, the Superintendent of the City Schools of New-Orleans.

With this correction of the facts I desire only to express my thanks, for which this gives me fitting opportunity, to the numerous friends of public education throughout the South, without distinction of parties or sects, who have given me their earnest coöperation in all my labors. Among them are many whose political opinions coincide with those of the editor of the *Gazette*, who will be as much surprised as I am by the imputation upon the trustees or their agent, that the distribution of this fund has been in any instance, or in any degree, prompted by a different spirit or motive than those which the editor claims—and which the trustees intend—should govern its appropriations, namely, the best interests of the entire people of the Southern States. I am, respectfully and truly yours,
B. SEARS,
General Agent P. E. Fund.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24, 1869.

Reported Case of Trance.

The following appears in the Chicago *Tribune* as a special dispatch from Milwaukee, Wis., dated Jan. 26:

"There is a singular case of trance reported at Burlington, in this State. The case is that of a young girl, 14 years of age, named MINA RASCHE. She told her parents she was going to sleep, and that they must not bury her, as she should not be dead. Then she apparently died, but since that time for nineteen days she has been in this state of trance, in her coffin. No trace of life can be discovered about her, only that there is no sign of decay, only a sinking away of the cheeks as there might be in any case from so long an abstinence from food. The case is attracting great attention."

BRIEF NOTES.

Rev. SIDNEY CORBETT lectured in Quincy, Ill., on Sunday evening, announcing as his subject "Mud," and as his text "Prepare ye the way of the Lord."

We infer, from a paragraph in the Philadelphia *North American*, that Mayor FOX, of that city, is in the habit of presenting his photograph and a copy of the New Testament to couples married by him.

A little boy died in Huntingdon County, Penn., a few days ago from the effects of hydrophobia, induced by a bite from a cat.

The latest report regarding Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is that his health will not permit him to assume at present the duties of the Professorship in the University of Georgia to which he was recently elected. But the Georgia papers received to-day may contradict this report.

Hon. WM. A. WALLACE has written a letter saying that he will not, and Hon. ASA PARKER has written a letter saying that he will, be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The temperance men in Pennsylvania will hold a State Convention in Harrisburg on the 23d of February.

The trial of the Bennehoff robbers came up in the Franklin County, Penn., Court of Quarter Sessions on Tuesday.

The citizens of Buffalo used 107,504,000 feet of gas last year, for which they paid $322,512.

A San Francisco paper entreats Russia to throw open Manchooria to settlement by aliens, and says many persons now in California would like to make their homes there, if the laws were somewhat changed.

The knitting factory of SIMONDS & MAXWELL, at Stittville, Oneida County, was burnt on Tuesday afternoon. Loss, $25,000; insured for $20,000.

The Newport (R. I.) *Mercury* says Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., offered $1,100,000 for the Newport line of steamers, and was told that if he should add $100,000 his propositions would be considered. This he declined, and intimated that if he did not purchase he would run the Newport line hard next Summer.

Efforts are being made in Nevada to secure such legislation as will protect the Chinese against such outrages as have been frequent of late.

A man in Dayton, Ohio, has invented a velocipede with one wheel. The only fault found with it is that it can't be made to go.

A bill has been introduced in the Michigan House of Representatives, and has been reported on favorably by the Committee on Education, to establish an institution of learning, to be called the Michigan Female College.

At a late meeting of the California Academy of Science, a translucent agate containing a drop of water—a remarkably fine specimen—was exhibited. It was obtained in dredging the Wallamet River, and was brought up with the mud from the bottom.

Chicago has procured the introduction of a bill in the Illinois Legislature, to incorporate the Interoceanic Hotel Company of that city, with a capital of $2,000,000.

It is again reported from Pittsburg, Penn., that the new process of making iron direct from the casting furnaces, without puddling, is a complete success.

The steamer *Elk* was sold last week by the Deputy United States Marshal at Parkersburg, W. Va., for $420.

The whole number of students in the University of Michigan is 1,114, of whom 422 are in the Classical Department.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of which we expected better things, has invented the word velocipedestrianistical, and applies it to an exhibition.

An editor in Iowa started a paper in 1866 on a capital of fifteen cents. He personally canvassed for subscribers, and has his journal now on a substantial basis. Though a Democrat, he refused to support the nomination of F. P. BLAIR.

Bethel, Me., asserts that the thermometer indicated 31° below zero in that locality on Tuesday of last week.

Some person suddenly turned off the gas at a religious meeting in London, Ontario, on Sunday evening, and then turned it on again. The church was filled with gas, and the congregation rushed out, much to their peril, but happily without injury to any person.

A proposition has been made in the Kentucky Legislature that the State erect a monument over the remains of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Hon. N. P. BANKS was in Boston on Tuesday.

Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY has consented to accept the Republican nomination for Congress in the Connecticut First District, if it is tendered to him by the Convention.

Gen. MEADE has promised to be present at the dedication of the monument to the soldiers who fell in the Mexican War, in Harrisburg, Penn., on the 26th of May, if his public duties will permit him.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, GEORGE B. CHEEVER and NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1825, which numbered thirty-eight. Numbers one and two in rank in the class are quite unknown in the literary world. LONGFELLOW ranked number four, and CHEEVER number eight, while HAWTHORNE seems to have had no aspiration for college honors, and was so low down as not to be ranked at all.

Large property holders in St. Louis are anxious that the Lindell Hotel should be rebuilt, and have held a meeting on the subject.

The gross receipts of the three principal theatres in Philadelphia last year were as follows: Arch, $142,195; Walnut, $162,249; Chestnut, $101,434; total, $405,878.

An injunction has been served upon Superintendent LANDON, of Troy, restraining him from detailing a policeman at the entrance of a concert saloon to warn strangers of the character of the place.

California requires annually fifteen million yards of sacking for grain and three millions for other purposes.

Telegraphing Across the Continent.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 30.

A telegram was received last evening, at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, direct from the New-York office, a distance of about 3,500 miles, announcing that a banquet was being given to Prof. MORSE, the inventor of the American telegraph. The operator in the office here asked what time it was in New-York, and in less than a minute from the time he commenced the message the response came, showing a difference between the two places of three hours and seventeen minutes.

Personal.

Sir H. M. Havelock, of Montreal, and Hon. G. E. Spencer, of Alabama, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. T. Tilghman, of Maryland; Paymaster R. C. Spalding and Commander H. A. Mitchell, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House. Judge Noah Davis, of Albion; Hon. W. S. C. Otis, of Cleveland; Major Banks, of Baltimore, and C. O. Rogers, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Ira Spaulding, of Washington, and Commander Roderick, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House. Hon. William Williams, of Buffalo; Hon. A. L. Wood, of Massachusetts; Hon. M. P. Bush, of Buffalo; Hon. Oakes Ames, of North Easton, and Gen. W. G. Ely, of Connecticut; are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. D. L. Steele, of Columbus, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 535 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN."—A Pure Gin—Indispensable to Females. Good for Kidney Complaints. A. M. BININGER & Co., established 1778, No. 15 Beaver-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week. The following is a partial list of its contents:

1. Literary Miscellany—Extracts from Choice American and Foreign Publications.
2. Semi-Weekly Record of News in Brief from all Parts of the World.
3. EUROPEAN ADVICES BY CABLE AND STEAMER—Turkey—Peace Expected as the Result of the Conference. Spain—Assassination of the Governor of Burgos—The Government and the Church—Great Britain—The Question of American Finances—Death of Mr. Ernest Jones—The Fenian Convicts—Greece—Proffered Sympathy of the American Government—New-Zealand—Defeat of the Rebels at Poverty Bay—Accident to the Steamships *Pereire* and *Alaska*, Loss of Life.
4. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE—Interesting Letter Detailing recent occurrences in Cuba—Description of the National Capitol—"An Ocean-Bound Republic"—A letter from Joseph Medill: Views of Gen. Grant.
5. GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS—Advices from all parts of the World—The Cuban Insurrection; Slaughter of Citizens by the Soldiery—Horrible Murder and Suicide by a Lunatic, in Canada—Proceedings of the Georgia Legislature—Extensive Fires in Lynn, Mass., and Chicago—Attempts to Murder Revenue Officers in Cincinnati.
6. WASHINGTON AND CONGRESSIONAL NEWS—Congress and President Johnson's appointments—Discussion on the question of Returning to Specie Payments—Speech of Messrs. Barnes and Sherman—Movements of Gen. Grant—The Assassination Conspiracy—A Singular Decision about the Rewards—The Women's Rights Convention.
7. EDITORIAL COMMENTS—Fraud and Perjury in Whisky Transactions—Gen. Grant and Gen. Banks—Gen. Webb in Brazil—The Sailors and the Land Sharks—Appointments in Office—Our Monitor System—Something Omitted from Mr. Wells' Report—Minor Topics upon leading points of public interest.
8. LOCAL INTELLIGENCE—The Rogers Murder Case—Arrest of "Tom," at Paterson, N. J.—An immense Swindling Affair in Brooklyn—Work and Wages—Strike of the Sailors and Printers—The Lunar Eclipse of Wednesday Night—Ordination of Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island—Fatal Accident on the Erie Railroad—Death of Judge Walbridge, of Ithaca.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is made up with especial regard to the wants of the people at home and abroad, containing, in conveniently-classified form, the latest news from all parts of the world up to the hour of going to press.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

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Be Sure and Call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Colgate & Co.'s LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 53 John-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies, if you wish Beautiful BOOTS AND SHOES, also, INDIA-RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

A Chance is yet Offered to Purchase a very choice set of furs, at less than cost of manufacture, at J. R. TERRY'S, No. 19 Union-square.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BERGEN.—At Greenpoint, on Thursday evening, Jan. 28, suddenly, of scarlet fever, MARIA RAYMOND, only daughter of Rufus S. and Angelique Bergen.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's papers.

BALDWIN.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 28, RUSSELL, only son of Abraham and Annie S. Baldwin, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Funeral on Saturday at 2¼ P. M. Carriages will be at Valley Station on arrival of the 1 o'clock train from foot of Barclay-st., New-York.

BLANCHARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, ABIGAIL BLANCHARD, in the 75th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held on Friday, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of her nephew, Lewis B. Brown, No. 74 Union-place.

CRAFT.—At Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 28, JAMES CRAFT.

His funeral will take place at 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 30th inst.

DAME.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at her late residence, No. 97 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Mrs. MARTHA DAME, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral to take place from the First Universalist Church, corner of South 3d and 4th sts., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Her friends are invited to attend without further notice.

DIXON.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 28, of consumption, HENRY C. DIXON, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, Washington-st., Greenpoint, on Sunday afternoon, the 31st inst., at 1½ o'clock.

HONEYWELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, CHARLES R. HONEYWELL, of the firm of Hutchinson & Honeywell, aged 27 years.

His relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, D. D. T. Marshall, and of his brother-in-law, Charles G. Tefft, are requested to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., from the Church of Divine Paternity, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) corner of 5th-av. and 45th-st. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

LONGSTRETH.—At his residence, Barclay Hall, near Philadelphia, on Fourth day (Wednesday) night, the 27th inst., JOSHUA LONGSTRETH, in the 95th year of his age.

LOUDERBACK.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, of scarlet fever, DAVID, youngest son of Wm. S. and Emma Louderback, aged 2 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 32 West 54th-st., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LANGLEY.—In Plainfield, N. J., of diphtheria, GEORGIA WEEKES, only daughter of Washington E. and A. Isabel Langley, aged 11 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, on Friday, Jan. 29, at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave New-York at 12 o'clock from foot of Liberty-st.

McMILLAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, Mrs. REBECCA N. McMILLAN.

Relatives and friends are, without further notice, invited to attend the funeral at the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., on Friday at 3½ P. M.

☞ Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers please copy.

SARGENT.—At Boston, on Friday, Jan. 22, of pleuro-pneumonia, in the 25th year of his age, FRANCIS, youngest son of Henry Winthrop and Caroline Sargent, of Fishkill-on-Hudson.

TODD.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, after a lingering illness, MARY A., wife of George W. Todd, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 263 West 22d-st., on Friday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TREADWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 28, CORNELIA ROBERTS, youngest child of Henry and Eliza C. Treadwell, aged 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 247 Washington-av., this day, (Friday,) Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WEMPLE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, E. MARIAH, wife of G. Y. Wemple.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 339 West 33d-st., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALBRIDGE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, Hon. HENRY S. WALBRIDGE, late of Ithaca, N. Y.

Funeral services this day, (Friday,) at 1½ P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, A. O. Stevens, No. 143 West 41st-st. His remains will be taken to Ithaca for interment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOTH'S SERIES OF ACTING PLAYS.

READY SATURDAY, JAN. 30:

I.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
As produced by Edwin Booth.

II.
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
As produced by Edwin Booth.

III.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
As produced by Edwin Booth.

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LAWS OF THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
The Government edition of the STATUTES AT LARGE AND TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES, passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress, 1868. Containing the Public Laws, Resolutions, Proclamations, Private Acts and Treaties, and Alphabetical List of Persons in the Act for the Removal of Legal and Political Disabilities.
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THE OPERA BOUFFE.

A choice collection of the Vocal and Piano gems of Offenbach's "Genevieve," "Grand Duchess," "Barbe Bleue," "Belle Helene," &c., neatly bound in book form, correct and elegant. The work has already met with great success, and will be appreciated by all lovers of opera bouffe music. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4.
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The largest collection in the world, from CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

MY PARIS—FRENCH CHARACTER SKETCHES, by EDWARD KING, gives the best picture of Parisian life as seen by Americans that has been written. $1 75 is the price of the book by mail.
LORING, Publisher, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be in New-York to see his patients, professionally, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe for the week ending 30th January will be dispatched from this office as follows, viz.: On TUESDAY at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:30 A. M. On WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 10:15; C and O, 10; D and E, 9:45; F and G, 9:15. On THURSDAY, at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:30. And on SATURDAY at 12 M., closing at the stations on FRIDAY as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:30 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

NO MORE MEDICINE.
DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA CURES DYSPEPSIA, (INDIGESTION,) CONSUMPTION, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHOEA, ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEMORRHOIDS, PALPITATION, SLEEPLESSNESS, DEBILITY, WASTING COUGH, ASTHMA, FEVERS, LOW SPIRITS.
SEVENTY THOUSAND ANNUAL CURES (which had resisted all medicine,) including that of HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.
In tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 2 lb., $2 25; 24 lb., $18. Also,
DU BARRY'S REVALENTA CHOCOLATE,
in tablets for 12 cups, $1 50.
COPIES OF CURES MAY BE HAD GRATIS.
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FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchange of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND INTEREST AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1869—2 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.
Central Pacific	93	93½
Illinois Central	129½	130
Pacific Mail	129	129½
Quicksilver	39	39½
Quicksilver Preferred	70	70½
Western Union Tel. Co.	33½	33¾
6-20 Coupons, '62	113½	113¾
6-20 Coupons, '64	113½	113¾
6-20 Coupons, '65	113½	113¾
6-20 Coupons, '67	113½	113¾
6-20 Coupons, '68	113½	113¾
10-40 Coupons	108½	108¾
Gold	134½	134¾

Jan. and July, 1869, 129½.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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CORNER of CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made in all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of July, 1868, and by pursuant to a vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall, on the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., be stockholders, and shall severally signify in writing to the said Company their new capital stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares so held as aforesaid. Payments for the same shall be made in cash, on the 1st day of April next, and the remaining fifty dollars on the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Scrip certificates will be issued for fractional parts, and certificates of full-paid stock will be given in exchange for the said scrip certificates, whenever the full interest shall be paid in.

Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell so that the number of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.

The Stock Transfer Book will be, and remain, closed, from the 1st to the 15th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

NOTE.—The remaining 75 per cent. will be called for from time to time as may be necessary to pay for additional improvements to the road and equipments.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Company of any change of address to which notices shall be sent.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to S. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received at 12 o'clock M., noon, of the 29th inst., for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 30, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
SAMUEL HOOPER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of $1 per share, arising from assets of the Company, not included in the consolidation with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be paid on the shares of the Company on and after February 15, 1869, to ERICK BOHUSHAROT & SONS, No. 40 Exchange-place, to the Stockholders of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and to the Treasurer of the Company on the 5th day of June, 1869, the date of consolidation of the two Companies, or their legal representatives.

FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association is to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken and that the association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes thereof and all other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRED. BIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 22 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

No. 19 Williams-st., New-York.
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Make advances on American securities and cash coupons. Purchase and sell Gold, Bills of Exchange and Bonds, and sell Circular Credits.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on

MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

Holders of the coupons on Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in the U. S. Gold, free from Government tax.

STOLEN FROM THE OFFICE STAR METAL COMPANY, No. 17 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill., the following Stocks and Bonds: Certificate No. 28, Lumberman's Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill., $5,000; Certificate No. 1, Second National Bank Stock, Chicago, Ill., $4,500; Cook County Illinois Bond, 20-year, $500; Cook County Illinois Bond No. 1,440, $500; Star Metal Company's Guaranty Stock, from No. 361 to 370 inclusive; Nos. 26, 236, 250, 280, 340, 344. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above or receiving the same.

STAR METAL COMPANY, No. 35 Liberty-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1869, at 10 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, Jan. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. RANDOLL, Secretary.

OLIVERAND, COLUMBUS, CONNERSAT AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 18. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY give notice, that on Feb. 15, 1869, they will pay a cash dividend of Seven per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and will offer to the holders of the Ten per Cent. Scrip of the Company, and Seventeen per Cent. on their common stockholders, an opportunity to subscribe for the Preferred Stock.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 25, 12 P. M., to Feb. 15, 12 M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES H. MCMILLAN, Treasurer Agent.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS, OFFICE 52 TOLEDO, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 26, 1869.

THE LOAN OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, issued to the Lake Shore Railway Company (Western Division) for the Warren Loan, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 19 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Preferred and common stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will close on the 30th inst., and reopen for transfers on the 10th of February.

JOHN E. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by

LEVY & SONS,
No. 41 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

California Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is

$2,250,000,

LESS THAN $22,000 PER MILE.

THE LARGER PORTION OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY,

including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES at Vallejo and elsewhere.

Total length of road, 185 miles.

Finished, fully stocked and equipped, and now running from Vallejo to Sacramento, 61 miles.

The remaining section on this portion of the road are now nearly three times the monthly interest on the entire issue of Bonds.

The road is the most direct route between San Francisco and Sacramento, reducing the time between these two cities to three and one-half hours.

The favorable location for the present construction; the grading nearly completed, one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased, shipped, and expected to arrive in February. The road will be completed before the season ends, and when finished, the local and through business should amount to at least $5,000 (gold) per day.

The road-bed is of most substantial character—permanent, solid and completely ballasted. The iron is of the best quality. The rolling stock and equipment are entirely new.

The country through which the road runs is entirely exempt from either snow, ice or frost, and its agricultural resources surpass those of any portion of the State.

From satisfactory records, reserved by us from reliable parties in California, of the great present value and future prospects of this road, we do most unhesitatingly recommend the securities to our friends and the public as a first-class investment—safe, and an every respect desirable.

Price of the undersigned will receive subscriptions and deliver bonds.

Circulars, maps and other information can be had on application to either of the subscribers.

JAY COOKE & CO., Corner Pine-st.
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., or to
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT TO the charter of the Company, I submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1868:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868	$6,762,969 82
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1868	2,563,002 30
Total amount of marine premiums	$9,345,972 12
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868	6,807,070 89
Losses paid during the same period	$3,261,099 49
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,383,230 61
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York stock	7,567,435 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,214,100 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	750,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	260,620 03
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,953,287 00
Cash in bank	405,648 83
Total amount of assets	$13,630,891 39

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of DIVIDENDS will be paid to the holders or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. Certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of Forty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 9th of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
JOHN D. JONES,
E. HARRIS WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. A. LOW,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WILLIAM STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHARLES F. BURDETT,
Jos. H. TOWNSEND,
SAMUEL G. WARD,
WILLIAM E. BUNKER,
HENRY E. PIERREPONT,
JAMES G. DE FOREST.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 2 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE,

$200,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO.,

Interest 7 per cent., payable semi-annually.

This road is leased to and operated by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

the gross earning rental of which has been under the lease being more than sufficient to pay the interest on the entire issue of bonds.

Apply to

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 57 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOME INVESTMENT.

$2,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the Southside Railroad, in Long Island, for sale on favorable terms. These bonds are all that are in the hands of the Company, and all that will be offered by them; the security is undoubted, as this mortgage is but little more than one-third the amount; the road is completed and running from the ferry to Patchogue, and doing a large business. For further particulars inquire of HENRY CHARLES, No. 66 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 Exchange Salesroom, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds will be paid, less Government tax, at the office of the Company.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

JAN. 26, 1869.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Six per cent. bonds, principle and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by

S. SKAATS & BRO.,
No. 19 Broad-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WM. G. MOORE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 Wall-st., issue commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

MONEY DEPOSITED now draws interest from Feb. 1.

CHARLES T. BODENES, President.

CHARLES T. BODENES, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Gov. Tax.

DEPOSITS made on or before Feb. 1 will commence to draw interest from Feb. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE Feb. 1 will DRAW INTEREST from Feb. 1.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Broadway, corner 32d-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.

WM. A. STEWART, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 7TH-AV. corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. RUTAN, President.
J. E. REEDER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government Tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, draw interest from Feb. 1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and name of WILLIAM CONOLLY & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, this 27th day of January, 1869, for the purpose of closing up its affairs. All the business of the late firm will be settled by HENRY WILSON, who alone is authorized to receipt for all moneys due the said firm.

WILLIAM CONOLLY.
HENRY WILSON.

P. S.—The business of the late firm will be continued by HENRY WILSON, at No. 46 Rose-st. and No. 142 Worth-st. Office, No. 142 Worth-st., one door east of Centre-st., New-York.

HENRY WILSON, Proprietor.
WM. CONOLLY, Supt. Mech. Dept.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE E. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERICO CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, our firm as our general agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMPTON, PRESCOTT LEE and JOHN WILLFORD with us in business.

No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.

WM. YOUNG & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PHYSICIAN (ALLOPATHIC) OF GOOD reputation in therapeutic practice for several years, may hear of something greatly worthy his attention by addressing a line to PHILO, Otis Free Office, giving full name and residence, (in the City of New-York.) Should be full graduate.

DR. E. S. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 114 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1869 276,848
ASSETS $776,848

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. R. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 19.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 20, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. Transfer books closed from 20th inst. to 1st prox.

CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 26, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. payable on and after Monday, Feb. 1 free of Government tax.

JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE EUTERPE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 100 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

27TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869.

JAS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on and after Feb. 1.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 16th day of January, 1869, at No. 128 Broadway.

ALEX. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.

Six per Cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 3, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 16 until the 1st of February.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM CO., No. 128 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS been declared from the earnings of the past three months, payable on the 1st of February.

A. HILL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 18, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this city, on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopen 1st February next.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., No. 15 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was declared that a dividend of Four per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares, registered on the 18th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the 19th day of January and opened on the 5th day of February following.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 116 BROADWAY, Jan. 23, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. A. H. HUGHES, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, (free from all tax,) payable on the 1st of February.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 158 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 15th inst.

WARREN POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE has been declared out of the profits of the year, free from Government tax, and will be paid on and after the 1st day of February next.

Transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1869.

A SEMI-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer book will be closed from 26d inst. to 1st prox.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedroom, parlor and dining-room suites, extension tables, buffets, centre tables, refrigerators, chairs and sofas in hair cloth, window curtains, stair carpets and stair rods, engravings and oil-paintings, mattresses, pillows, bedding, &c.; also, 5 Pianos, secretary bedsteads, wardrobes, &c.; china, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK:

Carved rosewood 7¼-octave piano, made by G. & H. Barmore, New-York; carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Bacon & Co., New-York; carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Wm. Hall & Son, New-York; also, several other fine rosewood pianos.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 10¼ o'clock, at the private residence No. 12 Ashland-place, near Greenwich-av.,

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE AND PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON AND MURRAY STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

WASHINGTON-ST.—Four four-story brick and iron stores, situate on the westerly side of Washington-st., commencing on the northwest corner of Murray-st., and known as Nos. 285, 287, 289 and 291 Washington-st.

MURRAY-ST.—Three four-story brown-stone and iron stores, situate on the northerly side of Murray-st., 25.5 feet west of Washington-st., and known as Nos. 97, 99 and 101 Murray-st.

The stores produce a handsome rental, and are very desirable as an investment.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—No. 37 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOT, FURNITURE, &c.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on SATURDAY, 30th, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, parlor, library and dining-room furniture, mirrors, oil-paintings, washstands, painted bedroom suites, mahogany sofas, hair mattresses, bedding, &c. Also, a large assortment of office furniture, desks and standing desks, safes, railing, revolving chairs, &c., &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, second-hand and new furniture, bedding and bedsteads, pianos, looking-glasses, mirrors, silver-plated ware, pianos, &c. Catalogues at sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, duly entered into between EDWARD E. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEPHEN HOGG, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN T. MASON, Secretary of the Navy, of the third part, the party of the first part for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances made by the said parties of the first part, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, with the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, one thousand and eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, to the highest bidder, for cash, the steamship *Minnie*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 6, 1869.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 21, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1868.

The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 21, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at same time and place.

The above sale is a continuation in regular succession of previous postponements legally made in this case from time to time, all of which have been duly advertised in designated newspapers.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1869. 1w22-1aw1cSMar.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS

—

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK,

IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS.

—

Will be sold at auction

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10,

at 12 o'clock.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av., and 147th and 148th sts.

The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 150 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements will be the handsomest avenue in the world.

It is proposed to extend the 8th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past the property on that avenue.

For diagrams and further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 32 Pine-st.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 32 Pine-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

THURSDAY, FEB. 4,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Receiver, by order of the Supreme Court, in

THE ALDABEN PAPER-MILL AND PROPERTY OF THE SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SITUATED AT SALISBURY MILLS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM NEWBURG, ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot, a large stone mill, about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a 125-horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one 62-inch Fourdrinier paper machine, and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper; also, a boiler-house, boilers, rag-house, bleach-boiler, dam, water-power, waste-ditch, filters, gas-house, gas-meter, and apparatus and pipes; seven dwelling-houses, storehouse, workshop, stables, furniture, &c., &c.

For particulars, and the terms of sale, apply to the auctioneer, or to NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver, Room No. 13 City Hall, or BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 127 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the

"LEEDS ART GALLERIES,"

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.,

CONTRIBUTORS' SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, embracing the works of Nos. viz.:

Theo. Frere,	Lambinet,	Vranitz,
J. Caroline,	Desiree,	T. Hicks,
Hamond,	Bellino,	Coleman,
Garmienska,	Wm. Hart,	De Haas,
W. M. Oddie,	Biskelock,	J. M. Culverhouse,
B. F. Konsett,	J. C. Meris,	Nicholson,
Hamilton,	Koestler,	Moran,
Wust,	Van-de-Poll,	Vanseverdonck,
Powell,	C. Meyer,	Ramsing,
S. C. Williams,	W. Holberton,	J. H. Hall,
Gignoux,	Mossolina,	Glauber,
Lairesse,	G. H. McCord,	and others.

ALSO,

A NUMBER OF FINE OLD PICTURES.

The above are now on exhibition day and evening, until time of sale, free.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 25, 1869.

The United States steamer COLONEL DYER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869. This vessel is a

PROPELLER

of 241 66-95 tons; length 135 feet; breadth 22 9-10 feet; depth of hold 8 5-10 feet; draft, light 3 feet, loaded 8 feet.

She has one direct acting low-pressure Engine (24x24 inches) of 80-horse power, and one boiler.

The vessel is carvel built, copper with 3½ inch white-oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of $3,000.

All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every res pect and ready for immediate use.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

The vessel is now lying at the head of Spear's wharf, (foot of Gay-street,) where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The following vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st.:

ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Mar. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $90.

Intending railway tickets furnished on board.
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $80.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid English exactions, the discomforts of the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

AUSTRALIAN.....Feb. 24 | SCOTIA.....Feb. 10
ARABIA.....Feb. 10 | ALEXANDRIA.....Mar. 3
CHINA.....Feb. 17 | AUSTRALASIAN.....Mar. 10

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabins to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Londonderry, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
DAVID LOWDEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHORIA LINE.
Steamers are now intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, at 10 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA.....Jan. 30 | INDIA.....Feb. 20
COLUMBIA.....Feb. 6 | HIBERNIA.....Feb. 27
MUNICH.....Feb. 13 | ASSYRIA.....Mar. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage passage, $30; intermediate, $35.
Through Certificates from these ports, $37.
Steerage passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR NEW ORLEANS.
From Pier No. 46 North river. WEDNESDAYS.

MANHATTAN.....Feb. 3 at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA.....Feb. 17, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA (new).....Feb. 24, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO:.....Mar. 3, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $60, gold; steerage, $61, currency.
Tickets to and from passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freights or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALL-ING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA.....Feb. 4 | SIBERIA.....Feb. 18
HELVETIA.....Feb. 11 | ALEPPO.....Feb. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown allowed same.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE 87 STEAMSHIP TRANOE, GRACE.
Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 7 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $28, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 29 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Feb. 6, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier 45, N. R. North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	125	To Paris	45 and 47
Halifax	30	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, instead of A. M., as previously advertised.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Owing to her late arrival, mails per CITY OF LONDON, for Europe via Liverpool, will not close at 6 A. M., as we advertised on Saturday, but at 12, noon.
NEW-YORK CITY DAILY DIRECTORY,
No. 114 Fulton-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer on the 25th day of each month, or the following day when the arrival of the British Mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 25th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Broadway, or
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.		Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.			
$275	$225	$150		$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds' baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FOR ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. H. BABY, Agent.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
The favorite steamship
PERIT,
W. H. GARDNER, Commander,
is now receiving freight for Galveston, at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca and Brazos, without commission.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 26d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THELEPAUGH. Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. S. SLOCUM. March 23.
MERRIMACK. Capt. W. WIER. April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on the above time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CONVEYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
EAGLE, Capt. M. E. GREEN, Jan. 28,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, ISAAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The new and fast Mail Steamship LISA, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship CLEOPATRA, Capt. R. F. PHILIPS, will leave Pier No. 16 East Roseveltst. on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M. Passage to Havana, $60 currency, for freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 61 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LINEBURNER,
on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Clyde delivered without lighterage at Mobile. No insurance.

Insurance will be paid at half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading to Atlanta, Augusta, Macon and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

This splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 124 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON....GAGER....SATURDAY, Jan. 30
CLIFFORD HYDE, Capt. HUDSON.....Feb. 6
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the Agents, R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 87 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY,
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 29 West-st.
Cabin passage $25.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every story THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS.....Feb. 4.
COLUMBIA, Capt. J. DE CRUZ.....Feb. 11.
EAGLE, Capt. M. E. GREEN.....Feb. 18.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M.
Freight received until 4 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M.
All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-found and fast steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. MCDIARMID, Commander, will leave Pier No. 29 North River, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
SIENTUEGOS, to follow.....Feb. 6
DE SOTO follows.....Feb. 13
RAPIDAN follows.....Feb. 20
VICKSBURG follows.....Feb. 27

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
DIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, H. E. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

For freight or passage apply to
CHARLTON LEARY, No. 79 Wall-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Greenport, Sag Harbor, Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., and Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. D. EASTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
9:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.
12 M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Goshen, Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 8:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:00 and 11:30 P. M. Wednesday night's Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville. 1:45 P. M., for Paterson. 6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. 8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train.—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Passengers by fast-limited and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at the Locking Stock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. H. BARR, H. RIDDER,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Hartford and New Haven Railroad, and with Harlem Division of New-York Central Railroad, will leave as follows:

6 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with through cars for Portland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with through drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Night Express via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturday, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early morning train for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 11 A. M. Returning: leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 4:30 P. M., and arriving at Millerton at 8:40 P. M. Returning, leaving Millerton at 6:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 10 P. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows:
1, at 6:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD AND OAPE
COD VESSELS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or can remain undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. GEO. B. HULL and Capt. CHAS. DENNISON,
From Pier No. 28, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.
Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD E. MITCHELL and GEORGE G. BYRON, surviving executors of the last will of William Byron, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARCHIBALD G. ROGERS, Edwin Hoyt, Charles A. Denny, Gilbert L. Beekman, Josiah Colby, James Crombie, John J. Marvin, George Barron, Alanson Nash, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—Complaint served.—To the Defendants above named—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs of this action, &c.—Dated the 18th day of January, 1869.
E. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 49 William-street, New-York City.

The summons and complaint in the above entitled action were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1869.
E. C. EINSTEIN, Attorney for Plaintiffs,
ja23-law3w* No. 49 William-st., new-York City.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, the 6th day of February next, by the undersigned, at the Sheer-st. Depot, in Hackensack, N. J., for the graduation cuiverts, bridges and track of the Hackensack and New-York Extension Railroad, to a point near the New-York state line; a distance of about 2½ miles.

The maps, profile plans, and specifications of the above work may be seen at the office of D. P. Post, Chief Engineer, in Hudson City, N. J., until the 3d of February, and afterward at the Depot in Hackensack.

The company reserve to themselves to reject any proposals which they may deem it for their interest not to accept.

D. P. PATTERSON, President.
Hackensack N. Y. Ext. R. R. Co.
DATED, New-York, Jan. 23, 1869.

PERSONAL.

SHALL WAIT FOUR DAYS LONGER for your answer, then must act; will come. M. G.

SAFES.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, the best safe made, for sale at reduced prices, at No. 15 Cortlandt-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—ANY CHRISTIAN FAMILY (Episcopal preferred) who would receive a quiet and respectable single gentleman in their family, may hear of one by addressing "Boarder," immediately, HOWARD, Box No. 219, Times Office. Location must be between Amity and 14th sts.

BOARD.—No. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison ave.—Handsome reception parlor, front and rooms, to let; first-class doctor or a stylish family preferred to board; private table if required; best references exchanged.

BOARD.—TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN a comfortable furnished front room, with plain board, in a private residence, 46th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; first-class location. Address with reference, A. B. U., Box No. 839 Post Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—A desirable suite of rooms, with private table if required; also, a single room, with board, in the first-class house (no. 16 5th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURnished, a second story double front room, with use of attached, best of reference required. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentleman; family private. Apply at No. 606 Greenwich-st.

NO. 53 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place.—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; reference given and required.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with board for a single gentleman or gentleman and wife, in a New-England family; house first class; terms moderate. No. 217 East 18th-st.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—A large back room on the first floor, southern exposure, to let; with board.

NO. 73 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., to let, with board, one large room, also bail bedroom. Reference exchanged.

BOARD.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECond floor; location one of the finest; terms reasonable. No. 405 West 23d-st.

NO. 4 EAST 16TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

TO LET—A LARGE BACK PARLOR AND EXtension, with board; also, a large front room or third floor. Apply at 37 West 20th-st., near 5th Avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO gentlemen a large room, with board. Apply at No. 44 West 46th-st.

NO. 138 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGton-av.; one or two gentlemen can find a comfortable home in a private family; reference exchanged.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—A complete assortment three-story brown-stone fronts, with all improvements, in every part of Brooklyn Heights, with immediate possession, situated in Hall-st., near Green-av., being central to four lines of cars; will be sold cheaper by application to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 9 Fulton-ferry.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 220 BERGEN-ST., corner of Nevins, Brooklyn: Philadelphia brick, three-story, high basement; in first-class order, replete with all modern conveniences and improvements. For particulars, inquire of DE W. GAITHEN, No. 46 Liberty-st., up stairs, between 12 and 2.

CLINTON-AV. PROPERTY, BROOKLYN.—The fine three-story and basement brick house, with stable in rear, located six doors northeast of Gates-av., recently occupied by E. Sayles, for sale cheap by ROBERT BLOW & SON, No. 43 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, THE three-story frame houses, with brick basement and subbasement, No. 5 Fleet-pl. and No. 2 Clarke-st. Terms easy. For permits to see the houses apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

COURT-ST. STORE PROPERTY FOR sale or exchange for City property; also, a nice frame house on Gates-av., near 12th-st.; price $4,500. Inquire at No. 102 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE,
FOR A TERM OF 21 YEARS,
The valuable premises situate at
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALKER-ST.,
extending along Walker-st. to Cortlandt-alley,
28 feet front on Broadway,
175 feet on Walker-st.,
29 feet 5½ inches on Cortlandt-alley.
Apply to
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counselor-at-Law, No. 26 Broad-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

THE DOUBLE CORNER STORE ON Canal and Elm sts., near Broadway, 130 feet through to Walker-st., with northern light, admirably placed for jobbers, opposite Earle's Hotel, to let by BOYCE, No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE PROPERTY known as the Union Building, opposite the Centre-st. Depot; the first floor and basement to be fitted as stores to suit tenants; the upper portion of the building can be easily altered into apartments suitable for a first-class boarding-house or hotel. The location is unequaled, it being only 200 feet from the depot of the N. J. R. R., where trains connect hourly with New-York. Possession April 1. IRVING & BELKNAP, No. 88 William-st., Room No. 5.

GREENE-ST. STORES TO LEASE.—The new first-class five-story and basement double store, Dorchester stone fronts, erected on lots Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., and adjoining the extensive publishing house of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., is now nearly completed and ready for renting. Parties desiring to locate on the line of the great business improvements, will please apply to H. T. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st.

MASONIC LODGE ROOM TO LET.—The Empire Sewing-Machine Company propose to fix up in their new factory, corner Bleecker and Houston and Bleecker sts., for Masonic purposes. Applications to be made at the Company's office, No. 204 Bowery.
GEO. W. STAKE, Secretary.

FACTORY AT GREENPOINT—TO LET, THE FRANCIS METALLIC LITHOGRAPH FACTORY, near the ferry; two floors, 60x100 feet; excellent light, and admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes; yard room and side entrance; fine power on the premises. Apply to W. A. ALLEN, Union Mills, No. 77 Mott-st., 1 to 2 P. M. daily.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOMEst.—Three first floors, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep; all can be made to communicate, and will be let about 1st February; the best location in New-York for the clothing business or business of that kind. Address at once Box No. 3,063 Post Office, or H. BLUNT, No. 402 Broadway.

TO LET—THE "STEWART HOUSE," NO. 478 Broadway; possession can be given by first of March; one of the best locations in the city of New-York for a restaurant and lodging-house; has about 40 rooms. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 402 Broadway, or P st Office, Box No. 3,064.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, 63x20, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 63x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LEASE ON BROADWAY—FOR A TERM of years, a very desirable five-story, extra-wide store, 277 feet south of William-st., corner of Cedar-st. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

LEASE OF HOUSE AND STORE FOR Sale, in the very best location on Broadway; also stock of furnishing and fancy goods if desired; a splendid chance for a man with small means. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 25 Broad-st., Room No. 4.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers.—Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 58 and 61 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on first floor in the new building corner of Pine and Water sts. Inquire of DAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 130 Water-st.

TO LEASE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Beekman and Front sts.; size, 26x(25); improvements will be made to suit. Apply to WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 41 WHITE-ST., NEXT TO Mudge, Sawyer & Co., and between Church-st. and Broadway, the first floor, basement and sub-cellar.
HALL J. HOW, No. 19 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF the new stone building No. 219 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip; elegant and spacious lofts. Apply as above.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 634 Broadway, through to Crosby-st., 26x200. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE STALLS AND CARRIAGE room in private stable 138 West 31st-st., (old No. 67.)

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—DWELLING, No. 9 Mulberry-st., one minute's walk from depot of New-Jersey Railroad; contains ten rooms, basement and cellar, extension, with kitchen and two small rooms for storage; hot air and gas; marble mantels; a first-class house; would make an excellent boarding-house; basement well adapted for store; possession immediately. IRVING & BELKNAP, No. 88 William-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR SIX, TWELVE or eighteen months, a large and desirable house at Fort Washington, with about nine acres of land, green-house, grapery, gardener's cottage, and other outbuildings; gas and water in the house. For terms, &c., apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, FIVE MINUTES' WALK from the New-Jersey Railroad depot, a new and pleasant house, with 12 rooms, gas and water; healthy and airy location. Apply to D. PALMER, No. 196 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 56 BLEECKER-ST., near Broadway; a three-story brick house, 26x70; 105, on liberal terms, for a term of years, to a first-class tenant. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, jr., No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st., or S. HASTINGS GRANT.

TO LET—TILL MAY OR LONGER, A HOUSE completely furnished, on 34th-st.; location first-class; possession immediately. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY AND BASEment of house No. 297 Bleecker-st. Apply to D. HOWELL, No. 192 Spring-st.

MACHINERY.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, AT VERY LOW prices, one double cylinder HOE PRINTING PRESS; size of bed, 30x46 inches. Also, one steam horse power STEAM ENGINE PUMP and BOILER, complete; all in good running order. Apply at the office of the SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL LIST, No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, SLEIGHS.
ALL STYLES. GREAT BARGAINS.
Harness, bells, robes, &c., at wareroom of CALVIN WITTY, No. 626 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, A CHUNKY-BUILT pony horse, 6 years, for $150; also, a coal black, strong work horse for heavy work; fresh from country last Fall, $200; both warranted perfectly sound and stylish action. Apply at No. 204 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—ELEVEN HORSES, AMONG THEM are two strong horses; $75 each. Also, several other draught horses for sale. Also, the trotting mare, Gypsy Girl, for sale. Apply at No. 69 New Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR CANADIAN PONIES; good chunks, sound, kind, from 6 to 7 years old. Also, two new wagons, two sets of harness, to close business. Apply at No. 61 Rivington.

A COACH NEARLY AS GOOD AS NEW and cheap as second-hand; also, for sale, doctors' gigs, buggy, &c. To be seen at No. 276 Bowery.
GEO. J. MOORE.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A SET OF light cart harness, new, suitable for a butcher or sporting park. Inquire for three days at No. 4 1st-st., near the Bowery.

FOR SALE—SIX OR SEVEN YOUNG HORSES, from 4 to 6 years old; child or lady may ride or drive them; they will show for themselves. Apply corner of 73d-st. and 4th-av.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, in 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; first-class in every respect. Price $17,500; terms easy. JOHN S. PISCUS, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE, 6 YEARS OLD, 16½ hands, sound and kind; fit for cart, truck or any work. No. 454 East 19th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD.
FOR SALE
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAFALLO, No. 318 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 468 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—IN 33D-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., a three-story building, 22x36; lot 25x102.5; terms easy. Houses and lots at Hunter's Point, 20 minutes from Jamet-slip Ferry; houses and floors to let at $7 to $20 per month. Also, lots of ground to lease. Inquire at No. 1,138 AVENUE B, Hunter's Point.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES—FOR SALE ON 10th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 46th, 46th, 47th, 52d, and 54th sts., near 8th-av., $23,000 to $75,000. Also, on 5th, Madison, and Park sts., $30,000 to $150,000.
T. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO EXTRA-SIZED houses Nos. 40 and 42 Beach-st., southeast corner of Hudson-st., fronting the new Hudson River Freight Depot; 50 feet front and 150 feet of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ON EAST 12TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—FOR SALE—A large four-story Brown Stone front House; high basement, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 613 Broadway.
S. CANTRELL.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP BRICK DWELLing on north side 134th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $7,500. For full particulars apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEvard, 100 feet each, 100th to 104th, 104th to 105th, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 38 John-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Fleet-st., Room No.

ALBANY.

An Alleged Illegal Gun Contract—Extension of Madison-avenue—A New Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island—The Rogers Murder—The Contested Seats.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The proceedings in the Senate to-day derived their chief interest from the reading of a report of Adjutant-Gen. TOWNSEND, transmitted to the Senate in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to a certain gun contract entered into between the late Commissary-General of Ordnance (PALMER) and the "Roberts Breech-loading Company," of Rhode Island. It appears that PALMER contracted with the aforesaid Company to alter 10,000 Springfield muskets belonging to the State into breech-loaders—the contract price for the work being $7 for each musket. The contract was duly ratified by Gov. FENTON, and two thousand or more of the muskets were transferred to the breach-loading manufactory. It is claimed by the present Adjutant-General and his Democratic associates in authority that Gen. PALMER had no authority, in law, to make such a contract, and accordingly it has been repudiated by the present State Administration, and Gov. HOFFMAN has given notice to the Company to return the muskets now in their hands. Two hundred copies of the report were ordered printed.

EXTENSION OF MADISON-AVENUE.

Senator BRADLEY introduced a bill for the extension of Madison-avenue, its present width, from its intersection with East Twenty-third to East Seventeenth-street, so that the avenue shall commence at a point on the northerly side of East Seventeenth-street. The bill provides that in taking any land for the purpose of said avenue as thus extended, the right of the owners of such land shall be taken only for the purposes of a public highway, and the avenue shall never at any time be appropriated to the purposes of a railroad without the consent of the owners, and after full compensation therefor.

Mr. BRADLEY also offered a bill for the erection of a new asylum for the insane on Blackwell's Island, and the issue of bonds in the sum of $300,000, redeemable in twenty years, to raise money for that purpose.

Nothing of interest was done in the Assembly. Mr. LA BAU's resolution asking Congress to amend the Naturalization laws was called up, and, on motion of Mr. JACOBS, made the special order for a week from next Tuesday at an evening session to be held for the purpose.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

Mr. MITCHELL offered a resolution, preceded by a long preamble, about the inefficiency of the Metropolitan Police, for the appointment of a special committee to investigate what action had been taken by the aforesaid Police toward ferreting out the murderer of Mr. ROGERS. It was laid on the table.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Contested Seats are to hold their sessions at the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, commencing on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The first case taken up will be the claim of Mr. HAWKINS, of Richmond County, to the seat now held by Mr. DECKER. A. H. WAGNER, Esq., appears as counsel for the contestant, and NELSON J. WATERBURY for the present occupant. The case of McKEVER, Democrat, contesting the seat of WHALEN, Democrat, (both of New-York,) is set down for Monday morning next. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 28.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To authorize any life or fire insurance, any trust or loan company or savings bank, to invest their funds in bonds issued by any incorporated village or city of this State.

By Mr. PALMER—To prevent the introduction of contagious and dangerous diseases among domestic animals, and to prevent the sale of diseased meats, and appointing Gen. M. R. PATRICK, of Onondaga, LEWIS F. ALLEN, of Erie, and JOHN STANTON GOULD, of Columbia, Commissioners to act for five years, at a salary of $5 per diem and traveling expenses, to carry out the provisions of the proposed law.

By Mr. THAYER—For the relief of HENRY I. SEYMOUR, of Rensselaer, for canal damages.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To facilitate the opening of streets in New-York, by permitting the Judges of any Court of Record, upon the petition of a party interested as owner of land, to appoint Commissioners of the Central Park as Commissioners of general awards and assessments of the lands required.

By Mr. HUMPHREY—Relative to the accounts of the Allegheny County Poor-house.

By Mr. TWEED—To permit the Society of Poor Widows to hold real estate to the amount of $250,000.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To create a public fund to be known as the City Lunatic Asylum stock, of $300,000; to provide additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York. Also, to extend Madison-avenue from East Twenty-third-street, in a direct line to East Seventeenth-street.

By Mr. PIERCE—Relative to the purchase of supplies for the support of the poor in King's County.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—To allow certain towns in Jefferson County to issue bonds and take stock in the Carthage, Watertown and Sacketts Harbor Railroad.

By Mr. STANFORD—To confirm acts of officers of the town of Oppenheim, Fulton County.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate the New-York Mont de Piete Association for Savings and Loans, naming as first corporators—JOHN BRIJAN, CHARLES S. SAG, EDWARD HAIGHT and others.

By Mr. NICKS—Relative to the town of Ashland, Chemung County. Also, for the relief of JOHN FITZPATRICK, assignee of BERNARDUS SWARTWOUT. Also for the relief of LUCIEN BILLINGHARST.

By Mr. NICHOLS—To amend the laws relative to the Aurora and Buffalo Plank Road Company.

By Mr. PIERCE—To incorporate the Long Island Tunnel and Railway Company, and naming as corporators ALFRED M. WOOD, GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, JAMES EMOTT and others, with a capital stock of $5,000,000. The Company may construct a railway under the following streets, commencing in Hicks-street, near Fulton: southerly under Hicks-street to Atlantic and Flatbush avenues, beyond the city, and thence to connect with the Southside Railroad. The Company may also extend the track from Hicks-street and Atlantic-avenue to the East River, under the soil as far as practicable.

By Mr. VAN PETTEN—To establish a Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Also, to authorize the town of Manheim to construct a bridge over the creek.

By Mr. MORTON—To repeal acts for the construction of an experimental line of railway in New-York City and Westchester, passed April 22, 1867.

BILLS PASSED.

To legalize acts of JAMES GUTMAN, Jr., Notary Public. To legalize acts of Justice JAMES JOHNSTON, of Lewis County.

To permit the Fulton Manufacturing Company to reduce the number of Trustees.

To construct a free bridge over the Susquehanna River, between the towns of Union and Vestal in Broome County.

Mr. MURPHY offered a resolution requesting the Comptroller to furnish to the Senate a number of claim certificates of 1812. Carried.

Mr. CAULDWELL offered the following resolution, which was carried:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire whether it is in accordance with fundamental law, and not in interference with vested rights, to require of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company that it shall carry passengers in the State of New-York at no greater rate than it does passengers in the State of Connecticut; and also to require said Company to permanently locate stations and run passenger trains in such a manner as shall accommodate the people of the State of New-York; and that if the said Committee shall be of opinion that said legislation be legal and proper, that it report by bill.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BARKER—To facilitate in the construction of the Gloversville, Mayfield and Northville Railroad. Also, to aid in the construction of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad.

By Mr. DAY—To amend the laws relative to the village of Mohawk. Also, relative to the Herkimer and Ilion Railroad.

By Mr. TOWER—Relative to the construction of bridges over the Newtown Creek, in Queens County.

By Mr. HARTMAN—Declaring Tompkins Park, in the City of New-York, a public park, and to provide for beautifying the same.

By Mr. AVERY—To provide that all peddlers or hawkers intending to travel on foot shall pay $20 for one year's license; with a single horse, $50; two or more horses, $200.

By Mr. COOK—To annex part of Springwater, Livingston County, to Naples, Ontario County.

By Mr. ARMES—To improve town of Butler Mills, Otsego County.

By Mr. MADDEN—To incorporate the Lady Washington Association of Hempstead, Queens County. Also, to amend the laws relative to the public roads from Newtown, Queens County, to Blissville. Also, relative to deeds and documents in the Clerk's office of Washington, Queens County. Also, to alter the map of the Hunter and Van Alstyne farms in Newtown, Queens County. Also, to amend the laws relative to the construction of a bridge over Newtown Creek.

By Mr. MILLER—To amend section 135 of the Code of Procedure. Also, making appropriations for the completion of the Willard Asylum for the Insane in Ovid.

By Mr. FLYNN—To permit all classes of mechanics, journeymen, tradesmen and laborers to form associations for mutual aid and protection.

By Mr. LABAU—To create a harbor district of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and naming John Taylor Johnston, Samuel Sloan, Jeremiah P. Robinson, John S. Williams, David Dows, Seymour L. Husted, Francis W. G. Bellows, Cornelius K. Garrison, George McClearman, Ambrose Snow, the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and the Comptroller of the former City as a Board to have exclusive control of all wharves, piers, bulkheads, slips, &c., in said cities. The Board may appoint a counsel at a salary of $2,500; attorney, $2,000; Treasurer, $2,500; a Secretary, $2,500; Superintendent, $2,500; Assistant Secretary, $2,000, and a President $5,000 per annum.

By Mr. GLENN—To legalize the proceedings of citizens of School District No. 13, in Macedon, Wayne County.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—Authorizing the Port Chester Savings Bank to make deposits in any incorporated banking association or National Bank. Also, to incorporate the Temperance Society of Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

By Mr. ROOT—To permit WM. W. Ro[illegible]WELL, HENRY S. MARCY and others to establish the New-York Cab Company, with a capital stock of $100,000.

By Mr. HEGEMAN—Relative to the compensation of County Treasurers.

By Mr. SMITH—To enable the town of Albion, Oswego County, to pay bounties.

By Mr. BENDER—To incorporate the East Side Railway in Buffalo.

By Mr. DAVIS—To declare it a misdemeanor for any person to carry a loaded firearm or other dangerous weapon in a concealed manner, save by Sheriffs and other duly appointed officers.

By Mr. BERRY—To authorize the extension of the time for the collection of taxes in several towns and cities. This bill was subsequently ordered to a third reading and passed.

Gov. HOFFMAN transmitted to the Legislature to-day a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Cooper Union.

The resolution to appoint a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company was called from the table and carried.

Mr. MITCHELL offered a series of resolutions relative to the murder of CHARLES M. ROGERS in New-York City, and declaring the fearful multiplication of assassinations can only be attributed to the inefficiency of the Metropolitan Police, and ordering a committee to be appointed, with full power, to investigate the steps taken by the Police to discover the assassins in this case, &c. It was laid on the table at the request of the mover.

Adjourned.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Printers' Strike—Meeting of Sailors—A New Co-operative Society.

Typographical Union No. 6 met yesterday about noon at No. 68 East Broadway for the transaction of business in relation to their strike, now going forward for higher wages, viz.: $20 a week instead of $18, and an improved scale for piece work. Mr. STIRK, President of the Society, was in the chair. Among other reports one was read stating that the offices of C. T. WESTCOTT, JOHN MEDILL, the Bradstreet Press, FRANK MCELROY, *The Pathfinder*, M. S. BROWN, DUNCKINCK, MCBRIDE & MARRATT, BALLARD, RICHARDS & JONES, ROBERTSON, WHITEHORNE, and J. W. OLIVER, had acceded to the terms of the strike. A report of the Vigilance Committee was also read, mentioning visits made to sundry offices or inquiries regarding them, and giving the number and nature of the hands employed. The deserted state of some of them created much laughter. Allusion was made to the Typothetæ or Employers' Society of Printers. A statement was made that the report rendered by them to sundry morning papers of yesterday was incorrect in regard to the names given as refusing compliance with the strike. Several of those named had given in their adhesion to the terms demanded. A resolution was therefore passed that all parties who had acquiesced should be advertised.

A question was asked whether "two-thirds" men, or those not sufficiently skilled to earn more than two-thirds wages, could get relief from the Society if they relinquished work. The President replied in the affirmative.

It was also questioned whether the members of the Ladies' Typographical Union had used their endeavors to persuade the female employes of several specified offices to leave. The reply was, that the President of that organization had, with several associates, used her best endeavors to do so, and in some cases with success, but that the mass of female compositors in the City did not yet belong to the association, and could not be acted upon. They were unable to run the risk of being thrown permanently out of employment, notwithstanding the present pecuniary aid offered them.

The ceremony of swearing in a quantity of new members then took place. They stood before the President, and held up their hands. He read the oath, passage by passage, which they repeated after him. The entire audience during this proceeding remained on their feet. The swearing was done by wholesale, those presenting themselves at one time all repeating the oath together. An adjournment took place until 8 o'clock, before which the President announced that the movement was a great success, that the backbone of the opposition was broken, and that by Saturday all the printing firms in the City would acquiesce in the terms required.

The Union met again at 8 o'clock in the same locality. An addition of the following offices was announced as having complied with the enhanced terms: C. A. Peterson, Chapin & Simpson, Nicholson & Goran, Myers & Co., Craft, S. C. Douglass, J. P. Shatter, Robertson, Tyrrell, E. S. Dodge, Frost & Everell and McDonald & Palmer. It was stated that several firms had consented to pay the advance prices, but their names were not given. To complete the list, the names given in the TIMES of yesterday may be added. They were Appleton & Co., Nesbitt & Co., Harper & Bros., Russell & Co., the Journeymen Printers' Coöperative Company, Douglass Taylor, Smith & McDougall, *Evening Post* Job Office, *Sun* Job Office, Horsford & Sons, Stone & Barron, Bromell & O'Keefe, Metropolitan Job Office, John J. Reed, Francis & Loutrel, *Fireside Companion*, *Agriculturist*, Sackett & McKay, Helman, A. W. King, J. W. Pratt, Batchelor & Co., Polnemus & Co., Cobb & Co., Peck & Winchell, Root, Anthony & Co., the Church Press, the New-York Economical Company, Sentor & Co., Francis Hart & Co., Bassford & Co., C. H. Jones and Achorn & Kane.

The Vigilance Committee then reported further visits, and detailed the answers received and the condition of the various offices with respect to hands. The President announced that JOHN F. TROW had his coat off and was setting type. This was received with derisive laughter. It was asked whether the Bible House and Methodist Book Concern would accede to the new regulation. It was replied that they had been waited upon, and that the managing man of the former had expressed himself as always willing to follow the lead of the principal employers of the City, but that he had not yet consulted with his associates regarding the subject. The Book Concern manager made a similar reply. Their cases were referred to the Deliberative Committee. It was stated that six union men and one non-union man were on strike at the Bible House. A committee then reported upon an interview with Mr. WILBOUR, one of the managers of the New-York Printing Company, which publishes the *Transcript* and does the City printing. This concern is understood to be owned by a company comprising a number of City officials. The Committee gave an amusing statement of their conversation with Mr. WILBOUR, whom they described as a smooth, glib-tongued gentleman, from whom nothing definite could be obtained. He would not refuse to pay the added terms, yet could not accede to them. He looked doleful, and complained that his men had been taken from him by the Union. He had some very immediate work on hand, and asked that just a few might be left him that he might finish it. [Laughter.]

It was moved that certain resolutions regarding the New-York Printing Company, which had been passed on the previous evening, but withheld from the public, should be taken from the table. The President remarked that the resolutions required considerable additions since the interview with Mr. WILBOUR had been reported. The Company was a large establishment, and was evidently unwilling to pay the small advance demanded.

A member proposed that a committee should wait upon MR. WM. M. TWEED, who was asserted to be the head and front of the concern, or Mr. WM. M. TWEED's wife, [laughter,] whom, it was stated, Mr. TWEED named as the real owner of the stock, and ask if a compliance would be rendered with the terms. The President recommended that the Union should seek no further intercourse with the New-York Printing Company, and offered resolutions that no communication should be held with it, nor any further message sent. These were carried unanimously, as was also a motion to advertise them.

A communication was received from a compositor stating that the wages paid to New-York compositors, if nominally higher than to those in Philadelphia and Boston, were practically lower, on account of the high prices of living in this City. It then charged that Mr. WM. M. TWEED was the head and front of the New-York Printing Company, and gave a supposed account of a portion of his income as follows:

Salary and pickings as Supervisor	$50,000
Salary and crumbs for State Senator	50,000
Bowery Theatre and other items	70,000
Transcript or New-York Printing Company, proceeds say	100,000
Total	$270,000

It was further asserted that the profits on a book, which often accrue to a publisher, were as follows, and that publishers were generally the obstacle to the master printers paying fair prices to employes:

Cost of printing, bookbinding, stereotyping, &c., first edition, about	$5,000	
Proceeds first edition of 50,000 copies, at wholesale price of $1		$50,000
Proceeds second edition, with only bookbinding and presswork to pay for		100,000
Proceeds third edition		100,000
Total proceeds		$250,000
Cost of second edition	1,000	
Cost of third edition	1,000—	7,000
Clear gain		$243,000

These figures were said to much benefit publishers, and give 50 to 75 per cent. to the master printers, but very little to the poor compositor. The communication then congratulated the Union on the "little whip" they had applied to employers, and expressed confidence of success.

The Committee on Coöperation then reported favorably on the project of forming a second coöperative printers' association, similar to that successfully in operation for the past two years at No. 166 William-street. The Committee, however, desired more time to prepare plans. The meeting then adjourned until the evening.

At the evening session twelve new members were admitted to the Union, and the following printing establishments announced as giving their adhesion to their terms in addition to those announced in the afternoon: National Printing Company, JOHN DONOHOE and FISHER & FIELD. The members of the Union express unhesitating confidence in being able to compel the acceptance of their terms, which they deem reasonably fair and just. In view of the unsatisfactory result of their interview during the afternoon with Mr. WILBOUR, of the New-York Printing Company, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and a committee of five appointed to wait on the Citizens' Association for the purpose of urging that body to take measures in relation thereto:

In accordance with a resolution passed Jan. 27, 1869, by Typographical Union No. 6, we deem it our duty to lay before the public a correct statement of facts with regard to the differences existing between the New-York Printing Company and *Transcript* Association and the above Union. The printers of this City deemed it necessary to make a slight advance on their former scale of prices, viz.: From $18 to $20, &c., to take effect on and after Jan. 25, 1869, and duly presented their scale for consideration. This proposition having been submitted to the authorized agents of said Company and Association, they emphatically refuse to accede to the just demands presented.

The New-York *Daily Transcript* is a paper with from 500 to 900 circulation, a paper that is never seen by the general public, but circulated exclusively for the benefit of the legal profession, and is the "official organ" of the Common Council. It is the only paper in the City that publishes *all* the proceedings of that body, and the profits arising from this source should enable them to pay any reasonable demand made, in addition to which the full and official records of all the proceedings of the respective departments of the City and County Governments are published in book form, the profits of which, it is mild to say, are enormous. In view of the above facts, we beg leave to submit the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The New-York Printing Company and *Transcript* Association receive the large amount of work done in their respective establishments from the City and County Governments; it is but just that a vote of censure should be passed by our body, which represents through us the interests of 3,000 workingmen of our City; and,

Whereas, The present managers of said Association, while making strong professions of their regard for the workingmen, do by their action in persistently refusing to accede to the new scale, give the lie to such professions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the New-York Printing Company and the *Transcript* Association are unworthy to receive the printing from the Common Council, whose constituents are, in the main, the workingmen of our City, by whose votes they are elected to the important positions they now hold.

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors and Common Council be requested to give the City and county printing to offices acceding to the just demands of our body, instead of such establishments as the New-York Printing Company and *Transcript* Association and WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK.

Resolved, That the different trade organizations and the City workingmen's associations be requested to use their influence with the City and county authorities in carrying out the provisions of the above resolutions.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be sent to the Trade Society and the Workingmen's Association, and published in the different papers of the City.

MEETING OF EMPLOYERS.

A meeting of employers took place yesterday at the Astor House and issued the following circular:

The employing printers of the City of New-York have determined that they will not accede to the demands of the Printers' Union. They believe that the times do not justify an advance upon the high prices paid for two or more years past. Their patrons generally are looking for a fall rather than a rise in prices, and the employers do not feel at liberty to increase the cost of printing. Besides, they know from past experience, that if they should accede to the demands of the compositors, the publishers would not be willing to pay the additional rate, especially as they claim that they are enabled to contract for work in other cities at considerably lower prices than New-York printers are compelled to ask. While the employers do not deem it possible to submit to the unreasonable and absurd exactions of the Printers' Union, yet they are willing to recognize the difference in leaded and solid matter, and to allow three cents per 1,000 ems additional for the latter; and while distinctly claiming the necessity for discriminating in respect to the competency of workmen, yet they are willing to pay $20 per week (as most have been paying) for all hands who are able to earn so much; and they will pay more or less than this sum, depending entirely upon the expertness of the compositors employed. The employers regret that any of their book and job compositors of this City should have been induced to leave their places at this time. They believe that the prices paid average as high as those of any other mechanical pursuits, and that the men were doing as well as in any previous years; and if it be true, as is claimed by the Printers' Union, that they have a fund of many thousands of dollars, and that they can remain idle for a long time, no better evidence than this can be offered to satisfy any one that the rates heretofore paid have not been too low. The employing printers entertain none but friendly feelings toward the compositors, and they trust they may decide to return to their places without further loss of time, at the usual rates, with the increase for solid matter as proposed."

Messrs. GRAY & GREEN report having advertised for hands, and obtained seventy-two, making all they need to replace the Union men lost.

THE SAILORS' STRIKE.

A mass meeting of the seamen now on a strike for an advance of wages was to be held last evening in Franklin-square at 7:30 o'clock. At the appointed hour a large assemblage was present in the square, but word having been brought that Military Hall, in the Bowery, was at their disposal, it was decided to adjourn thither, and the seamen, forming in line and preceded by fife and drum, marched through Pearl-street and up the Bowery to the place indicated. At 8:30 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. H. D. LESLIE, Chairman of the meeting held on Wednesday evening, who stated the object of the meeting, which was, he said, to strengthen themselves in the position they had taken regarding the demand for an advance of wages.

Mr. THOMAS WATERS, an English sailor, then addressed the assemblage. He counseled the sailors not to waver in the determination they had formed to secure an advanced rate of wages, as the success of the movement now depended solely on the persistence that might be shown in demanding that they should be paid a proper equivalent for their labor. There were some, he was glad to say not many, who seemed doubtful as to the ultimate success of the strike; but as for himself, he entertained no fear on that score. The boarding-masters had assumed to make a scale of wages, by which they expected the sailors to be governed, and some few sailors despaired of ever getting more pay than this scale allowed them. He thought, however, it was the duty of seamen to show these officious plunderers of "Poor Jack" that the sailors in this port intended hereafter to control their own affairs, without submitting to the dictation or interference of any outside parties. Many of these boarding-house keepers were in league with shipping-masters to make the most that could be made out of the poor sailor, and so long as they were permitted to interfere in the matter of seamen's wages, they would have a primary regard for their own interests. Those who were engaged in mechanical pursuits never permitted outside interference with their protective movements, and it was now high time that seamen took pattern by their example. The public generally had no proper idea of the hardships to which sailors were subjected. Many persons supposed that their life was an easy one, that they enjoyed the luxury of visiting foreign climes, and had gay times when on the ocean-wave; but all present knew better than this. They knew that a seafaring life was a hard and laborious one, and that the dangers through which seamen passed were many and varied. There was no able-bodied seaman sailing out of this port whose services were not worth $40 per month to his employer, and yet many were compelled to take $20. For his own part he intended to stand out for $40, and if he could not ship for that rate of compensation, he would in the last resort work his passage home to England. There were two ships now lying in the stream unable to go to sea for want of crews. Seamen must be had, and if the sailors only proved true to themselves, success would crown their efforts. Two weeks, at the utmost, would secure for them the rate of pay they demanded, if they would only remain united and determined to take no less than the scale of wages agreed upon at their last meeting.

A sailor inquired if anything had been done to watch the shipping offices. He understood that men were being shipped at the old rates.

The Chairman replied that there had been no concerted action in this respect; but every man might make it his duty to set the case properly before sailors who were about to ship, and induce them to join in the movement for an advance of pay. There were now 138 ships in port, and on an average these required six men each. Sailors were in demand, and if the men on strike only acted unitedly their point would be gained, and that in a short time. He stated also that an office would be opened to-day somewhere in the sailors' locality in the Fourth Ward, where those who desired to join in this movement could enroll their names.

A motion was then made that this meeting do ratify the resolutions embodying the scale of wages demanded, passed at the last meeting. The motion was carried unanimously. The resolution is as follows:

Be it resolved, That we, the seamen of the port of New-York, and in behalf of our brother seamen on the sea, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby regulate our own wages, boarding-house keepers to the contrary notwithstanding, as we are the most interested parties.

Scale of wages adopted: To Europe or the Mediterranean, per month, $40, and one month's advance; to any port or ports in the West Indies, Coast of the United States or British North America, per month, $40, and a half month's advance; to any port or ports in Africa or South America, this side of the Capes, per month, $35, and one month's advance; to any port or ports to the southward of the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, per month, $30, and two months' advance.

Mr. CHARLES T. ULLMANN and others then addressed the meeting, urging the seamen to stand by the scale of wages they had adopted, after which a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the new protective organization about to be formed—to be known as the Seamen's Benevolent Association—and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

A Tragedy in Crosby-street.

A young man named ISAAC S. DAVIS, aged 26, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in a house of ill-fame, in Crosby-street, by shooting himself through the head. It appears that DAVIS had a wife and two children, and had cohabited with one AUGUSTA CLARK, of No. 475 Second-avenue, and that for this cause his wife secured a bill of separation from him about a year ago. He was at one time an *attaché* of the District Attorney's office, but was removed in consequence of his domestic infelicities intruding themselves in the office. He, yesterday afternoon, left his boarding house at No. 201 East Broadway, and proceeded to No. 125 Crosby-street, kept by LOUISA MEYERS, where AUGUSTA CLARK had a room. When he entered her apartment, JANET GRANT, HONORA CLARK and AUGUSTA CLARK were there. After a brief conversation AUGUSTA asked DAVIS for money, which he refused, when she produced a gold locket containing his likeness, which she threatened to pawn. DAVIS became quite angry, and threatened to shoot AUGUSTA if she persisted in pawning the locket. This he was dissuaded from doing by the three women, when he said he would shoot himself, and suiting the action to the word placed a four-barreled repeater to his head, which, being self-cocking, was immediately discharged. The bullet entered the skull on the right side above the ear, and after passing through the brain emerged between the eyes. The deceased was in some way related to WM. M. TWEED, Jr., and his father is a wealthy flour merchant at No. 192 Cherry-street, residing at No. 270 Madison-street. An inquest will be held to-day.

Bridging the East River.

At the meeting of the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, last night, an interesting and animated discussion arose on the tides around New-York and their effect upon the channels. It grew out of the presentation of some plans for bridging the East River, offered by Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. LOW.

Mr. WRIGHT, an English engineer, proposed to throw across the river an immense bridge, which should be a combination of the arch and suspension. It could be constructed of iron ribs and rest like a girder, almost level, against two massive abutments on each side of the river. He showed a diagram of his plan. Mr. LOW's idea was to build out long piers from both cities—narrowing the channel very materially; at the same time he would build a causeway from the Battery to Governor's Island. By this means the East River current would be increased toward Sandy Hook. He read a paper showing the effect of the tides in the harbor, as far as could be accurately ascertained. The main principle was that the outflow of water from the harbor should be greater than the inflow. By narrowing the East River this could be accomplished.

Prof. VAN DER WEYDE maintained that the flow of the Hudson benefited the channel of the East River, which would not be the case if the East River channel were altered.

Dr. RICH joined in the discussion, which hinged on the statement that the Sandy Hook channels were filling up.

Mr. S. F. SHELBOURNE said that the whole discussion seemed to be unprofitable. As a matter of fact according to the statement of Harbor Commissioner BLUNT, the channels were not choking up. It is a feature of large streams to have several channels, and if one filled up another would deepen. No doubt such was the case at Sandy Hook. His remarks were heartily applauded.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M. for two weeks.

Arion Carnival Party.

The second of the series of annual private parties given by the Arion Society about the period of their great masquerade ball, took place last night at the Germania Rooms, in the Bowery. The hall was densely filled. Each gentleman attending was required to wear a fool's cap, and both sexes were sociably seated at tables, sipping Rhine wine. The Committee of Fools were seated on an elevated platform at one side of the room, and on the stage during the evening a burlesque of "Genevieve de Brabant," "La Belle Helene," and "La Grande Duchesse" was performed, entitled "La Belle Genoveva von Gerolstein." It contained hits at the absurdities of each opera, and was written by Mr. C. BUCHHEISTER. It excited much laughter. The music was advertised as being from Canaanbach. Added to this, songs were sung, the choruses of which were joined in by the audience at large. One of these was written by OTTO BRETHAUER, editor of *Der Freischütz*, a comic German paper issued in this City. Messrs. TRIACCA, BAEDER and RUCKEL delivered witty addresses from a rostrum created by a gigantic head which opened its mouth before the speech and displayed the speaker. Mr. TRIACCA personated Prof. SCHLAGINTWEIT, the Himalayian traveller, who lately delivered lectures here, and gave a burlesque account of his travels, which in this case were confined entirely to New-York City. Mme. VON BAERNDORFF, the leading actress of the Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery, also delivered an address. At the close of the evening the usual ball took place, which lasted until daylight.

Sons of Temperance.

At the quarterly session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York, held on Wednesday at Newburg, the Recording Scribe presented his report, from which it appeared that on the 1st inst. there were in the Jurisdiction 480 Divisions, 21,276 members, 4,247 lady visitors, and 1,427 boys in organizations under care of the Division. The receipts for the year 1868 were $45,831 86, and the expenditures $38,171 41. Of this latter sum $2,352 98 were paid for "benefits." During the year 1,011 public temperance meetings were held. One hundred and thirty Divisions have failed to report, and their statistics are not included in those just mentioned. In the evening the session was concluded, and an adjournment until April next was declared.

Teutonia Maennerchor Ball.

The Teutonia Maennerchor, a well-known German singing society of eighteen years' standing, gave its annual masquerade last night at the Academy of Music. The stage was canopied by the usual white marquee at present used at all the balls of the Academy, and a beautiful lake scene ornamented the back. A number of processions took place during the evening, and the affair was very highly enjoyed by the gay assemblage present.

Ball of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment.

Company E, Seventy-first Regiment New-York State Militia, gave a very magnificent ball last night at Irving Hall. At one end of the room the letter E was displayed in gas jets, surmounted by an eagle, and flags were round the room in abundance. The uniforms of the gentlemen composing the organization, with their military guests, added to the brilliance of the surroundings.

Velocipedes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would advise those who intend investing in velocipedes that there is a heavy penalty for using them in the streets. I am informed that over forty years ago a man was killed by one, and either the Legislature or Common Council passed a law, as above stated, which stopped the use of them. I suppose Mr. SHANNON, Clerk of the Common Council, can tell, and if so, I beg he will inform the large army of velocipedists. Yours, respectfully,

JAN. 27, 1869. LOCOMOTIVE.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

On Wednesday evening the Sunday-School Normal Department connected with the Perry-street Methodist Episcopal Church held an interesting session. There was a large attendance, Rev. J. H. VINCENT presiding. The topic of the evening was "The Family, the Pulpit, the Social Meetings of the Church and the Sunday School: Their relations, and how they may be rendered mutually helpful," which was discussed elaborately by the Chairman and Mr. R. G. PARDEE. Other interesting exercises took place, after which the session was concluded with the benediction.

The dinner of the Yale Alumni Association will take place this evening at Delmonico's, corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. Hon. WM. M. EVARTS will preside. President WOOLSEY and other College officers, and delegations from Yale Associations of other cities, will be present. Tickets may be procured by applying to LUTHER MAYNARD JONES, No. 170 Broadway.

A great Missionary meeting in the interest of the Episcopal Church Domestic Missions, will be held in the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, on Friday evening, Feb. 5, 1869. It is intended, says the *Church Journal*, that this meeting shall be more interesting, if possible, than that which was held in the same place, in October last. The good old missionary hymns will be sung, and three short missionary addresses delivered by speakers whom all will be glad to hear. Besides these attractions, the choicest portions of the Oratorio of "Daniel" will be given by the most accomplished vocal and instrumental artists of this City. The tickets are to be $1 each; for reserved seats $2.

GEO. W. CURTIS lectured yesterday evening on DICKENS at Trenor Hall. He told of DICKENS' early life as a reporter in a manner very encouraging to those reporters whom the modesty peculiar to the species does not prevent from believing themselves DICKENS' equals in natural genius. He said that DICKENS had gained his place in literature by his power of touching the heart, by his humanity, winning sympathy and popularity, just as JENNY LIND did. The speaker did not enter into any criticism of DICKENS' works as works of art, deeming this a minor consideration.

Dr. THURBER commenced yesterday evening, in the Chapel of the University, a course of six lectures to the students of the College of Pharmacy. These lectures are on plant structure in general, and are introductory to the study of *materia medica*.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the kindling-wood factory of NICHOLAS JOST, in Fifty-ninth-street, near Twelfth-avenue, when a loss of $2,000 was occasioned on the stock and machinery; no insurance. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,800; insured for $700. The three-story dwelling adjoining and occupied by Mr. JOST, was also damaged to the extent of $2,000. Loss on furniture $300; no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of WM. H. PRICE, aged 34, a native of Albany, and a night watchman. Deceased was picked up in a cellar in Broadway, near Forty-first-street, by Officer BRENNAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, in an unconscious condition. He revived soon after admission to Bellevue Hospital, and stated that he had slipped, and fallen into the cellar. A verdict of accidental death from fracture of the spine was accordingly rendered.

ANN FERGUSON was admitted to Bellevue Hospital a day or two ago suffering from convulsions, and death ensued yesterday. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest.

Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest to-day over the remains of an unknown man, which were found floating in the East River, near Wall-street. Death is believed to be the result of foul play, as several cuts were visible on the head.

Coroner SCHIRMER commenced an inquest yesterday over the body of JOHN BOUGHER, a German, aged 35, who died suddenly at No. 190½ Cedar-street. Deceased had recently arrived in the City from San Francisco, and engaged his late lodging on Monday, since which time he remained invisible until found dead in the room yesterday. A post-mortem examination of the remains will be made to-day by Dr. CUSHMAN. A gold watch, $16 25 in money, a silver ring marked "G. H." and several private papers were found on his person.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD delivered his fine lecture on "Fort Sumter" last evening at the Bleecker-street Universalist Church. The house was filled with a large audience who showed their appreciation of the lecture by frequent applause.

JOHN KELLY, a resident of Williamsburg, was severely beaten in East Broadway, near Market-street, yesterday morning, by some unknown men. He was rendered insensible and left lying on the pavement. He was properly cared for by the Police and sent home.

The Police Commissioners have promoted Officer FRANK P. RANDALL, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to be Roundsman, as a reward for the promptness and courage displayed by him a few nights ago in the arrest of a burglar.

The following accidents were reported last night: HENRY LEIS, of No. 96 Christie-street, and a porter at No. 140 Fulton-street, had a leg fractured by some barrels rolling over him. MARY MCCABE, of No. 96 Cherry-street, fell in the street, near her residence, and fractured her skull. She was removed to Bellevue.

A kerosene oil lamp was upset last evening in the apartment of FRANK BASTEN, at No. 108 Canal-street, when a damage of $100 was occasioned. At 8 o'clock last night another kerosene lamp exploded in the store of HENRIETTA G. WALLING, No. 501 Third-avenue; damage $50.

MARGARET HOGAN, aged 50 and an habitual drunkard, was found dead last evening in bed at No. 71 Cherry-street.

Brooklyn.

The annual meeting of the Old Ladies' Home was held at the Institution, in Washington-avenue, yesterday afternoon. From the report it appeared that for flagrant disobedience of the rules three inmates were dismissed; there are fifty-five inmates now in the Home; five had died during the year and seven had entered. The receipts during the year, including a balance of $2,879 53 from the previous year, amounted to $19,057 49, and the expenditures to $13,751 19, leaving a balance of $5,306 30. Rev. Dr. FARLEY, Rev. Dr. SEAVER and Rev. Mr. TAYLOR took part in the exercises yesterday.

JEREMIAH WHELAN, another of the victims of the fire in No. 205 Sands-street, last Sunday evening, died at the hospital yesterday. Coroner JONES held an inquest on the body, and a verdict in accordance with the circumstances was rendered.

MARY FREEDMAN, an infant, 15 months old, whose parents reside at No. 12 Twenty-seventh-street, was burned to death on the 27th inst. Coroner JONES held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon. It appears that the mother left the child in charge of a sister, only three years old, who, it is supposed, was playing about the stove with a stick, and by that means communicated fire to the little one's clothing. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death by burning.

GEORGE E. MYERS, of Conselyea-street, near Evergreen-avenue, was arrested a day or two since, and taken before Justice LYNCH, on a charge of embezzlement, made against him by Mr. U. ELLIS, his employer, who alleges that the accused collected two bills, amounting to $38 54, which he failed to account for. The prisoner pleads his innocence. He was held for examination.

FREDRICA ROEFF was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice RILEY, charged by GEORGE GONTZLER, of No. 104 Sackett-street, with having, about the 10th of April last, stolen from him a Paisley shawl, valued at $50. She was held for examination.

New-Jersey.

Yesterday forenoon a horse car of the Hudson City and Hoboken line was thrown from the track while coming down the hill from Hudson City, the chain attached to the brake having broken and the car being thereby thrown forward upon the horses. Five passengers were slightly injured, and one of the horses killed.

A petition was presented in both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature yesterday from the United Railroad and Canal Companies, asking for a reduction of the transit duties on heavy freight. The petitioners state that the present heavy dues upon bulk and cheap freight are prohibitory, and that a larger revenue would accrue to the State by their reduction. The bill to validate the lease of the Morris and Essex Railroad to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western came up on its third reading, when inquiry was made into the affairs of the road. The supplement to the Newark Aqueduct Board bill was passed, authorizing the Board to borrow $900,000. The Senate Committee on Elections, it is understood, will report that Senator TORREY, of Ocean County, is not entitled to his seat. In the House a bill imposing a fine of $10 or imprisonment for ten days for defacing handbills was passed.

In the Hudson County Court the case of EGBERT vs. MURPHY, an action brought for personal damages caused by the negligence of defendant, was concluded by a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendant had left a pile of sand in front of a new building in South Sixth-street, Jersey City, and the plaintiff in driving his wagon over it was thrown out and severely injured. A verdict for $185 was rendered. Another action for damages—that of MITCHELL vs. YORKES—was decided by a verdict of $300 for the plaintiff. The defendant is a clerk in a bank in Exchange-place, and while the plaintiff, who is a painter by occupation, was at the top of a ladder, the base of which stood in front of the bank, deliberately pushed the ladder aside, bringing the plaintiff to the ground, thereby seriously injuring him.

In the Court of Quarter Session at Paterson, yesterday, JOHN M. SMITH, JOHN MCCORMICK, JAMES BRADY and GEORGE FINE were fined $5 each for assault and battery; SOLOMON JOSEPHS was fined $25 for the same offence; WILLIAM MOORE was sent to the county jail for twenty days for petit larceny; MICHAEL TALLEND, HENRY GAFFNEY and MARY DONNELLY were each fined $5 for petit larceny. The sentences of HERMAN COATES and JAMES HUTCHINSON, convicted of petit larceny, were suspended.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Newark, yesterday, the case of JOSEPH CASSELL, indicted for horse-stealing, occupied the day. The horse was stolen about two years ago, from the stable of Mr. H. B. LINDSLEY, of South Orange. The horse was valued at $300, and was found a few days afterward in possession of a grocer named BUCK, in Chrystie-street, New-York, who had paid $125 for him to the prisoner and another man named STAHL. CASSELL is a grocer in New-York, and has been known to BUCK for a number of years. Suit was brought in New-York by BUCK to recover the price paid for the animal, but he was beaten, and the matter was then taken to the criminal Courts of New-Jersey. It has not yet been concluded.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 28—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 75½.

Stocks steady. Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 92¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 28—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 28—11 A. M.

Turpentine, 33s. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 47s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 28—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and unchanged.

Stocks quiet. Illinois easier at 92¼.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 28—1 P. M.

COTTON—The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales.

Corn, 34s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 33s. 6d.@34s. for New. Pork is firmer. Lard, 77s. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 46s. 9d. ℔ cwt. California Wheat, 11s. 6d. ℔ cental.

HAVRE, Thursday, Jan. 28.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Jan. 28.

United States Five-twenty bonds are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Petroleum quiet at 58¼f.@59f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 75⅝. Stocks easier; Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 92¼.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Bourse is firm: Rentes, 70f. 83c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales. There has been some business doing in Cotton afloat to-day. Sales were made of Middling Uplands at 11¼d. ℔ ℔.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 34s. 6d. ℔ quarter for old mixed Western, and 33s. 6d. for new.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.

Tallow, 47s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £122,000 sterling since last week.

HAVRE, Thursday, Jan. 28—Evening.

Cotton closed firm at 134f. for Tres Ordinaire on spot, and 135f. for Low Middlings afloat.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 28.

SUGAR—The market is rather more lively; business reviving; but grades of Sugar suitable for export are scarce. EXCHANGE—On London, 15@16 premium; on United States, 60 days sight, in currency, 22@24 discount; in gold, 3½@4 ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Exchange on New-York quiet but firm at 1-10 off buying, and 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet at $5@$6 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull at $1 20@$1 21 for No. 1, and $1 14½ for No. 2. CORN—New, 55½c.@56¾c.; No grade, 52c.@53c.; New, 57c.@58c., seller February; 58½c.@58¾c., seller March. OATS firm at 49c. for No. 2; Rejected, 45c.@46½c. RYE quiet at $1 18. BARLEY dull at $1 75@$1 80 for No. 2; Rejected, $1 43@$1 50. HIGHWINES dull at 95c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK declined 50c.@75c.; sales at $30 50 cash, and $31 buyer February. LARD declined ¼c.@½c.; sales, 19½c.@20c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 15½c.; Cumberlands, 15½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13c. DRESSED HOGS quiet at $13@$13 50, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS firm at $11 for shipping; $11 15@$11 for good to extra packing. BEEF CATTLE dull at $4 50@$6 50 for Butchers' stock; $5 62½@$6 75 for light shipping Steers. RECEIPTS to-day—10,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Barley, 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley, 4,800 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 28.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON heavy. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 50@$6; Extra, $6 15@$6 [illegible] the latter for Choice; Double Extra, $7@$7 25; Treble Extra to Fancy, $9@$10 50. WHEAT irregular; Common to Prime Fall, $1 35@$1 85; Strictly Prime, $1 75@$1 77½. CORN dull at 65c.@72c. OATS dull at 55c.@63½c. BARLEY firm; Choice and Fancy, $2@$2 20. RYE firm at $1 35@$1 38. WHISKY heavy at 95c. MESS PORK firm; sales at Cincinnati at $30 50; at Keokuk at $31. BULK MEATS quiet at 13¾c. for Shoulders; 15¾c. for Rib Sides; 15¾c.@16½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 16c. for Clear Sides and Sugar-cured Hams. LARD firm at 20c. for Prime Tierce; 20¼c. seller April. HOGS dull. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 4,900 bushels; Corn, 3,200 bushels; Oats, 4,200 bushels; Barley, 1,[illegible] bushels.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 28.

FLOUR firm and quiet at $7 75@$8. WHEAT dull at $1 [illegible] for No. 2, and $1 [illegible] for No. 1. CORN unsettled; sales at 60c. OATS firm at 61c.@63c. for No. 2 to Choice White. RYE firm; sales of No. 1 at $1 45. COTTON firm and quiet, at 28c. for Middlings. WHISKY dull at 96c.; the demand was small. PROVISIONS firm but quiet. MESS PORK held at $31; sales at $31, buyer February; the demand was light; on the spot, offered at $30 50 to any extent. BULK MEATS held at 13¼c.@15¼c.@15¾c.@17c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides; a concession of ¼c. had to be made in order to effect sales. BACON in moderate order demand at 14¼c.@17¼c.@18c.; held ½c. higher. LARD quiet at 20c.; offered more freely at the close. Sugar-cured HAMS active and in fair demand at 20c. HOGS scarce. Gold, 135.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 28.

COTTON dull and ⅛c. lower; Middlings, 27¾c.; sales 3,000 bales; receipts 3,373 bales; exports, 1,018 bales. Gold, 135¾. Exchange—Sterling, 148½; Commercial, 148½@149.; New-York Sight, ¼ ℔ cent. discount. FLOUR dull and lower; Superfine, $6 62½; Double Extra, $7 12½; Treble Extra, $7 37½. CORN firm at 73c.@80c. OATS 70c. BRAN dull at $1 10@$1 15. HAY, no choice here; prime scarce at $24. PORK active at $32 75. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD higher and in speculative demand; Tierce, 21c.; Keg, 23c. SUGAR and MOLASSES firm at unchanged prices. WHISKY firmer; Western Rectified, $1@$1 07½. COFFEE firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 28.

COTTON quiet; Middlings at 29c.@30c. CLOVERSEED, $8 75@$9 25. FLOUR market without decided change; Superfine, $6; Extras, $6@$6 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $7@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $7 75@$8 75; Ohio, $8@$10 50. WHEAT unsettled but lower; Fair and Prime Pennsylvania Red, $1 80@$1 85; No. 1 Spring, $1 60. RYE steady at $1 50@$1 55. CORN in fair demand; sales, 3,000 bushels New Yellow at 90c. OATS 72c.@75c. PETROLEUM excited; large sales of Refined at 36¼c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS advancing. MESS PORK, $33. LARD, 21c. WHISKY dull at 98c.@$1 01.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 28.

FLOUR is dull and unchanged; sales 800 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $10 for White; $11 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 60; and White Canada at $2 05@$2 25. CORN unchanged at 92@95c. OATS are selling in small lots at 68c. for Western. BARLEY, $2@$2 05 for Canadian. RYE inactive. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $36; Shipstuffs, $30; and Middlings, $36@$38 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; and to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 28.

FLOUR is unchanged and dull. WHEAT—No demand; nominally unchanged. CORN—Small sales New at 75c. on the track, and 85c. for Old in store. OATS neglected. RYE dull; sales 800 bushels at $1 38. BARLEY firm; asking $2 10. SEEDS dull and firm at $9 for Medium Clover, and $10 for Pea-vine Clover; Timothy, $2 50, and flat. PORK firm at $32. LARD firm at 20c. HIGHWINES, offered at 96c. DRESSED HOGS nominal at $13 50@$14.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Jan. 28.

FLOUR steady; Extra Red, $8. WHEAT active, but no quotations. CORN firm, all grades advanced 1c.; sales of New at 67c.; New rejected, 63c.; Old rejected, 66c.; No. 1 Old advanced 3c. OATS quiet at 58c. RYE dull and declined 1c. BARLEY steady at $2 10 for Canada and $1 75 for State. DRESSED HOGS firm and quiet at $13@$13 50. LARD advanced 1c.; Kettle rendered, 21c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Jan. 28.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 9,507 bales; receipts coastwise, 167 bales; total receipts, 9,674 bales. EXPORTS—To Great Britain, none; to other foreign ports, none; exports coastwise, 5,555 bales. Stock on hand, 21,799 bales. Market opened firm and closed quiet. Sales 675 bales Middling at 28c; Sea Island at 60c.@$1 30. Sales of the week, 3,110 bales. Receipts to-day, 1,279 bales. Exports coastwise, 1,326 bales.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 28.

COTTON quiet and firm; Middling Uplands, 28½c. FLOUR in improved demand, and prices firmer. WHEAT—Receipts small; no sales of Prime. CORN dull; White, 85c.@88c.; Yellow, 88c.@87c. OATS firm; Prime at 75c. RYE firm; Prime, $1 55. MESS PORK firm at $34. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c. HAMS, 20c. LARD firm at 20½c.@21c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Jan. 28.

FLOUR dull and prices unchanged. WHEAT dull, at $1 19 for No. 1, and $1 12¾ for No. 2. OATS nominal. CORN firm, at 58c. for New. RYE firm; sales of No. 1 at $1 13. BARLEY firm, at $1 70@$1 75 for No. 2. PROVISIONS steady and prices unchanged. DRESSED HOGS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 28.

TOBACCO—Sales 184 hhds. COTTON, 27½c. MESS PORK, $32. WHISKY active. LARD, 20½c. BULK SHOULDERS, 13¼c.@14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.@15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@18½c., all packed. Superfine FLOUR, $6 00@$6 50. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 85. CORN, 65c.@67c. OATS, 60c.@62c. RYE, $1 45@$1 48. Raw WHISKY, free, $1.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Jan. 28.

COTTON—Receipts, 1,544 bales; exports, 2,005 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $7@$7 25. CORN, 65c.@70c. OATS, 70c. MESS PORK, $32 50. LARD, 21c.@22c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 18c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 28.

COTTON dull; Middlings nominally 27¼c. Sales, 4 bales; receipts, 780 bales. Exports, none.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 28.

COTTON quiet and easier. Sales, 500 bales. Receipts, 1,100 bales; Middlings, 26¾c.@27c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 28.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE active at 53c. ROSIN active at $2 30@$3 and $5 50. TAR firm at $2 85. COTTON, 27c. for Middling, held at 27½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 28.

COTTON opened with a good inquiry; sales, 656 bales Middling at 27¾c.@27⅞c.; receipts, 1,521 bales; exports coastwise, 1,289 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 29.

FLOUR weak at $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT—Sales fair at $1 70; Choice, $1 77½. Legal tenders, 74.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Stocks strong; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 135⅝.

[Advertisement.]

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E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of London	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Jan. 30	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR VERA CRUZ.			
Granada	Jan. 30	New-York	Vera Cruz

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Granada*, close at the General Post Office at 9 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 28—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—William Coit, Mrs. Deigan, Mrs. Tilly and two children, Capt. G. Brooks, Ensign Miller, Mr. Wood, J. S. Abbott, J. W. O'Callaghan, D. Andria, Frederick Hemsley, J. B. Wallace, W. O. Cook, Edward Cowling, A. Huggan, Mr. Gates, Ensign Bird, Lieut. Ruthven, T. H. M. Clarke and wife, Andrew Lawton, Ensign Dalgleish, Miss Anna Miller, Mrs. H. Walker and child, Mr. Schlegel and wife, Miss Margaret Daly.

JAN. 28—*In steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg*—Mr. Ludovici and sister, Moritz Salles, Hans Schieh, Max Becker, Heinr Roeblitz, Johs Witzemann, Marie Preuss, Herm Schnitte, Robert Kemmerich, Ad Hennies, Carl Hittel, Hinr von Appen, C. T. Walker, Gerhard Fritsch, Ernst Wyersberg, Victor Estermann, George Kleiter and wife, Augustus Lake, Margaret Lake, Joseph Friend.

In steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall—Capt. H. B. Homer, H. W. Hand, Capt. W. A. Parker, Joseph Shepard, S. A. Roderick, E. Pajean, G. Wetherbee and wife, J. Schuhart, Mrs. R. P. Baker, Capt. A. W. Pierce, Mrs. P. H. Warner, E. Goodenough, wife and 2 children, J. Pettitjean, J. Hoffman, wife, 2 children and servant, G. H. Perkins, U. S. N., C. A. Thayer, Mr. Lecroix, Mrs. S. Allen and 3 children, Dr. J. H. Raynard, Mrs. R. M. Streeter and infant, J. Lecount, Mrs. S. F. Mack, child and servant, B. Wilson, O. S. Chamberlin, L. Kline, Thomas Johnson, Mrs. Irvine, James P. Goodwin, J. O. Mason, C. O. Rogers, J. B. Wells, J. Mahler, E. Mauschack, P. S. Watson, wife and child, I. W. Feit, Alex. Peyser, J. G. Dennett, P. Brown, wife and 3 children, D. Anderson and daughter, E. Reilley, Geo. Spaulding, J. E. Avilan, S. C. Spaulding, U. S. N., H. A. Mitchell, U. S. N., Col. L. Schlesinger, Mrs. Bowditch, A. Palacio, J. V. Palacio, H. G. Somers, P. Herbert, Mrs. Nelson, V. P. Lachner, G. Dumont, Chas. E. Smith, A. Morrison, W. W. Turner, R. M. Streeter, E. S. Hotchkiss, Wm. Nichols, A. J. P. Ingraham, E. H. Jansson, Chas. Fifield, M. Carrara, Juan Miranda, Orrison Hilton, W. R. Tanner and 2 children, P. McCue and wife, A. Marsin, Andrew Brainard, Robt. Simpson, Hon. F. A. Wilson, and 82 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 13	Sun sets..... 5 14	Moon rises.... 7 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 43	Gov. Island.. 9 32	Hell Gate.... 10 54

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, (N. G.,) Nordenholt, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Vera Cruz and Sisal via Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Millikin, Mollendo and Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks Lord Nelson, (Br.,) Blyth, Greenock for orders, G. F. Bulley; Nyberg, (Dan.,) Lange, Lisbon, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Shasta, Brown, Vigo for orders, Nanen, Ray & Co.; Robert Mowe, Dickerson, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Son.

Schooners Howard, Griffin, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Sons; Arcadia, (Br.,) Taylor, Port au Spain, Trinidad, Jones & [illegible]; Wings of the Morning, McFarland, Nassau, [illegible] Ward; Vrai, Mason, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Palmer, Pearce, Savannah, Sentley, Miller & Thomas; Yankee Blade, Coombs, Georgetown, S. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Crescent, Lodge, Hason, Philadelphia, W. S. Vandersmith; Grace Clifton, Gardner, Elizabethport, Bennett, Brown & Co.; Samuel Gilman, Kelly, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. Revenue steamer Hugh McCulloch, Merryman, from a cruise as far south as Barnegat and east as Fire Island. Saw no inward bound vessels.

Steamship Holsatia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Jan. 13, via Havre 16th, with mdse. and 105 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced very hard gales from S. W. to N. W. during the whole passage, and from the 20th to the 22d encountered a hurricane, and was compelled to heave the ship to. Jan. 27, lat. 40 48, lon. 67 30, passed steamship Hammonia, hence for Hamburg. 28th, lat. 40 41, lon. 70 41, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Jan. 13, via Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage. Jan. 23, lat. 42 15, lon. 61 14, passed steamship Ville de Paris, hence for Havre. Jan. 26, lat. 42, lon. 63 45, passed one of the London steamers bound E. Jan. 27, 200 miles E. of Sandy Hook, saw steamship Hammonia, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall Jan. 20, with mdse., mails, treasure and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Jan. 28, lat. 38 30, lon. 74 9, passed schr. A. F. Ames.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Jan. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamship Empire, Price, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Bark Gremmat, (Norw.,) Larsen, Liverpool 57 ds., with salt to order. Had strong westerly winds up to the Azores; from thence light winds and fine weather.

Brig Liberty, (of Boston,) Devereaux, Malaga [illegible] ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 15, and had strong variable winds.

Brig Velocity, (of Jamaica,) Darrell, Demerara Nov. 14, via Bermuda Jan. 12, with molasses to Darrell & Nash. Sld. from Bermuda in co. with brigs Excelsior and T. H. A. Pitt, for New-York. The V. put into Bermuda in distress, as before reported.

Brig Spera, (N. G.,) Tancke, Bahia 53 ds., with wood, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Schr. J. M. Morales, (of Bucksport, Me.,) Perkins, Para 28 ds., with rubber to Francis Moran—vessel to B. P. Sherman. Has been 13 ds. N. of Bermuda, with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Schr. Mary Allerton, (of Plymouth,) Parsons, Rio Grande do Sul 50 ds., with hides, &c., to E. D. Morgan & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 3, in lon. 38. Has had strong W. and N. W. gales from lat. 25 N.

Schr. Starlight, McIntyre, Portland 8 ds., with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. James Henry, Sparks, Newport.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Brown, Norwalk.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. E. P. Godwin, Corwin, Stamford.

Schr. Flora, Smith, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ann, Muckinbridge, Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships New-York, for Bremen; Eagle, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.; Saragossa, for Charleston; Brunette, for Philadelphia. Ship Lookout, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 28—Arr. steamers Jeanette, from New-Orleans; bark Sharpsburg, from Marseilles; brig Sullivan, from Turk's Island; C. W. Ring, from Wilmington; schrs. Walton, from Jacksonville; E. L. Gregory, from New-York.

The steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28—Arr. schrs. Constitution, from New-York; A. Young, from Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. O. L. Morgan, for Baracoa; A. Lawrence, for Providence; steamship Magnolia, for New-York.

Cld. steamships Herman Livingston, for New-York; Fannie, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 28—Sld. bark Cornucopia, for Belfast; brigs Union, for Cork; Harriet, for Porto Rico; Concord, for Sagua; ship Island Light, for Liverpool, and a fleet of coasters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28—Arr. ship Conquest, from New-York.

Cld. Annie W. Weston, for Liverpool, with 22,000 sacks of wheat.

Miscellaneous.

The side-wheel steamship Santiago de Cuba, of Livingston, Fox & Co.'s Line, will sail for New-Orleans to-morrow, (Saturday, Jan. 30,) at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River, foot of North Moore-street.

Spoken, &c.

Daniel Marcy—ship, of Boston, 120 ds. from San Francisco for Liverpool, Jan. 3, lat. 24 46, lon. 35 50.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Jan. 17, steamship Alaska, Gray, from New-York.

Sld. Jan. 13, brig Navarino, Blood, for Cienfuegos; 15th, schr. Margaret R. Samson, Samson, for Trinidad de Cuba; 16th, schr. Gen. Banks, Genn, for Jamaica; 17th, bark Idaho, Chapman, for New-York; steamship Alaska, Gray, for New-York.

At Rio Grande do Sul, Dec. 8, brig Trial, for Montevideo in 10 ds.; schr. Alfred Richards, 83 ds. from Richmond, Va., arr. Dec. 5.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 28.—The steamship Tarifa, from New-York, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock to-day.

The steamship City of New-York arrived at this port to-day. She sailed from New-York on the 16th inst.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 28.—The North American arrived to-day.

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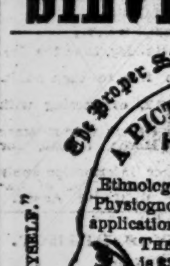

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NOTICE.—ALL FEMALE COMPOSITORS COMING to this City will please call on Miss GUSSIE LEWIS, President of Female Typographical Union No. 1. Reception Office, No. 37 Park-row.